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(Sixth Session)

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, December 20, 1972/
Agrahayana 29, 1894 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Crisis in Film Industry

*523 SHRI D K PANDA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the film industry is facing an acute crisis;

(b) if so, the nature and extent thereof; and

(c) whether Government have received any representation from the film producers in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) to (c). No, Sir. It would not be correct to say that film industry is facing an acute crisis though it has its own recurring problems. Lately, Government had also received some representations in regard to proposed rise in prices of cine raw films and inclusion of cinemas in the proposed Urban Property Ceiling Bill.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: The Minister has given an evasive reply because it has been reported in all the papers that the film industry has been passing through an acute crisis. This crisis has been reported in the *Hindustan Times* dated 22nd October, 1972, under the caption "Unhealthy trends Indian cinema", which has also been reported in other papers and it refers to the non-projection of the export needs of the film industry and paucity of raw stock and non-availability of certain items. It also says that there has been no study of technological media in planning. There are 7,400 theatres in the country and every year 400 to 500 are added to them. The industry is facing a crisis and yet the answer is in the negative. Therefore, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Khosla Committee's recommendations have been implemented and, if not, within what period they are going to be implemented to overcome the crisis.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): So far as the Khosla Committee report is concerned, as my hon. friend would recall it deals primarily with censorship, it does not deal with the film industry in its totality. All the same, about the Khosla Committee's recommendations, a Bill would be brought before the House in the next session.

So far as the other things mentioned about the film industry are concerned, it does call for a comprehensive film policy which the Government is now undertaking to formulate. Among the many measures that we are thinking of, one is a Bill for the setting up of a statutory film council; also

we propose to bring another Bill before Parliament for the regulation of the service conditions of the low-paid employees in the film industry. We also propose to discuss in this House, when the Bills come up, the situation regarding the finances in the film industry. All these measures taken together, I think, will give a fillip to the film industry as such.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: Is it fact that Mr. Tariq, the Chairman of the Indian Motion Picture Export Corporation charged the producers in the film industry that out of the sum of Rs. 150 crores which is at present circulating, half of it is black money, and may I know whether the Government is taking any steps to check such a thing?

MR. SPEAKER: You are now switching away to some other question.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: The question is about the crisis in the film industry. Therefore, I asked the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that Rs. 150 crores of black money are now in circulation especially when such a charge is made by Mr. Tariq, the Chairman, against the very vested interests and producers in the film industry, and what steps the Government have taken in respect of it.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I have seen a press statement made by Mr. Tariq. But since I neither deal with black money nor deal in black money in my Ministry, I think the proper Ministry should be asked this question.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Considering the fact that this crisis has been created by the Censor Board itself, especially in the south, will the Government see that the crisis created by the Censor Board in respect of the Malayalam films is settled?

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. This is quite an irrelevant question. Mr. Shankar Dayal Singh.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : भारतीय फिल्म उद्योग का स्थान विश्व में दूसरा है । यह सही है कि फिल्म उद्योग इस समय संकट की स्थिति में है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या पिछले हफ्ते सुप्रसिद्ध फिल्म अभिनेता, श्री दिलीप कुमार, इस सम्बन्ध में प्रधान मंत्री से मिले थे और उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई चर्चा की थी; यदि हां, तो कौन से मुद्दों पर चर्चा हुई थी और प्रधान मंत्री ने इस सम्बन्ध में उन्हें क्या कहा ।

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: So far as Mr. Dilip Kumar's meeting with the Prime Minister is concerned I think Mr. Dilip Kumar primarily met the Prime Minister to request her to give some time to a defence committee which the film industry had set up for the collection of money for the defence personnel, and I think they have been given time, when they will come and present a purse to the Prime Minister.

So far as the difficulties of the film industry are concerned, we are conscious of them, and that is why we are taking many measures to meet their difficulty.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Is it a fact that the Government have received a memorandum from the film producers levelling charges against the Chairman, Mr. Tariq, and is it also a fact that Mr. Tariq has stated publicly that most of the film producers who have submitted the memorandum owe money worth lakhs of rupees to the Government?

MR. SPEAKER: That is what the other hon. Member asked.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: This question was about white money.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: This relates to the crisis in the film industry.

There is a crisis in the film industry, and charges and counter-charges have been levelled.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: It is a fact that charges and counter-charges have been made but the Ministry of I&B does not deal with them. In fact, it is under the charge of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. So, I am not in a position to reply to this question.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक फिल्म कौंसिल बनाने का प्रश्न कई वर्षों से सरकार के विचाराधीन है, उस पर अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक हो जाने की आशा है ? क्या यह सच है कि सरकार फिल्म कौंसिल बनाने का विचार त्यागने जा रही रही है ?

श्री आई० के० गुजराल : मैंने अभी अर्ज किया कि इस के संबंध में हम एक बिल लाने वाले हैं और उम्मीद है कि अगले सेशन में मैं यह बिल ले आऊंगा ।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसादयादव : क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि बड़े प्रोड्यूसर्स अपनी फिल्म के द्वारा जितने सिनेमा हाउसेज हैं सब बुक किए होते हैं और छोटे प्रोड्यूसर्स को हाउस नहीं मिलते जहां वे अपनी फिल्मों का प्रदर्शन कर सकें ? क्या सरकार इस दिशा में कोई कदम उठा सकेगी ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: What he stated is correct. If at all there is a crisis, it is in the exhibition sphere. There are much fewer houses in India for exhibition of films than there should be. In all we have about 4500 regular cinemas and 3000 touring talkies. This is very low compared to the entire population. That is why we have been suggesting that more cinemas should be there. One such step being taken by the Film Finance Corporation is to set up a chain of film art theatres. In the last conference of Information Ministers, it was recommended that every State should examine the possibility of setting aside 10 per cent of their income from entertainment tax for building cinemas in those States.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The West Bengal film industry which has produced many films which received international awards is facing a serious crisis. A committee was constituted to go into that crisis. May I know what were the recommendations of that committee and the concrete steps taken to implement them?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: A committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Dutt was set up to go into the problems of the film industry in West Bengal. Their report has been placed on the Table of the House and the hon. member would have seen it. Some of the recommendations made by that committee to relieve the situation in West Bengal are being examined in detail and we propose taking steps very expeditiously.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: In view of the crisis in the film industry in Bengal, do Government wish to abolish the house protection system?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: We are not aware of any protection system.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: When the producer exhibits some film to the owner of the house, they take a huge sum of money. It is a loss to the producer and this is one of the reasons of the crisis. Do you want to abolish this system?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: As I said, the real difficulty is paucity of cinema halls. That is why the exhibitor is in a position to almost dictate terms to the producers and distributors. The remedy is to have more cinema houses. That is what we are trying to encourage.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि सिनेमा उद्योग पर जो संकट आया हुआ है उस का कारण क्या यह नहीं है कि आवसीन और बड़ी फिल्में बनाई जा रही हैं ? क्या यह भी इस संकट का एक कारण है ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I would not say that is a rule. Sometimes, vulgar films are made and we try to put our hand strongly through the Censor Board. We have already declared that neither a vulgar film nor a film which projects violence will be tolerated. In the past the Censor policy was to offer a few cuts but, now the instructions are that, particularly, for violence, whenever such films come, the whole film should be banned.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Is it a fact that India is losing Rs. 4 crores foreign exchange every year because of the smuggling of films? The country is at present earning Rs. 6.5 crores foreign exchange in the export of films. I want to know how they are going to check smuggling due to which the film industry is facing a crisis.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: It is a fact that films are smuggled out of India and the country losses foreign exchange. It is very difficult for anyone to say how much foreign exchange is lost because no record is kept. But one thing is certain that smuggling is there. That is why we are trying to take steps to check smuggling through Customs authorities. Now, I think, the recent measure for the channelisation of exports through the S.T.C. may have to an extent good effect so far as smuggling is concerned.

राजस्थान में कोटा और जयपुर में डाक के वितरण में विलम्ब

*527. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोटा की डाक की छंटनी जयपुर में और जयपुर की डाक की छंटनी सवाई माधोपुर में होने से कोटा और जयपुर में डाक देर से मिलती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) गन्तव्य स्थानों पर ही डाक की छंटनी करने में सरकार को क्या कठिनाई है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जिन बड़े शहरों में डिलीवरी के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय होते हैं, वहां के डाक की छंटाई उन स्थानों के रेल डाक सेवा कार्यालयों में की जाती है । डाक की छंटाई इस बात पर निर्भर करती है कि डाक किस समय और किस माध्यम से प्राप्त होती है । शहर में वितरित की जाने वाली डाक की छंटाई दूसरे डाक-कार्यालयों/रेल डाक सेवा सैक्शनों में भी की जाती है । डाक की छंटाई में जिस खास बात का ध्यान रखा जाता है वह यह है कि डाक की डिलीवरी अपने गन्तव्य स्थान पर यथाशीघ्र कर दी जाये । छंटाई कार्यालय के पास जितना समय होता है और जितनी मात्रा में डाक आती है, और उस का निपटान करना होता है और रेल, सड़क या हवाई परिवहन के अन्य साधनों को जैसी सुविधाएं होती हैं, उन्हीं के आधार पर छंटाई के कार्य के लिए स्थान का निर्धारण होता है ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि डाक की छंटाई का कार्य इन के मुख्य कार्यालय में होता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि कोटा के अंदर आर एम एस आफिस है, जयपुर के अन्दर आर एम एस आफिस है, फिर भी जयपुर की डाक सवाईमाधोपुर में छंटती है और नहां, से बंटती है, वहां पर एक शाखा है छोटी सी, अर्थात् पोस्ट आफिस का काम तीन जगहों पर होता है, डाकखाने से तो चिट्ठियां बंटती हैं, आर एम एस के आफिस में वह छंटती हैं और रेलवे के द्वारा दूसरी जगह ले जाई जाती हैं। तो उस के लिए उन को कोटा की डाक कोटा में छांटने में क्या आपत्ति है ? क्या इन के पास स्टाफ कम है ? जयपुर में इतना बड़ा आर एम एस आफिस है तो वहां पर छांटने में क्या आपत्ति है ? मैं यही इन से पूछना चाहता हूं कि इसमें इनको क्या आपत्ति है कि यह वहां नही छांट सकते ?

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : मैं ने निवेदन किया कि आपत्ति हम को कोई नहीं है। हम यह चाहते हैं कि इन की डाक जल्दी से जल्दी कोटा की जयपुर में पहुंच जाय। जितना समय हम को जहां पर भी मिल जाना है हम उसे छांटते हैं। हम जयपुर की डाक इस तरह से छांटते हैं कि कोटा का बैग जयपुर में ही छट कर के सीधे कोटा पहुंच जाय और सवाई माधोपुर में हम को समय मिल जाय तो उस की वहीं छंटाई कर देते हैं जिस से कोटा जा करके वह डाक वहीं न पड़ी रहे। वरना तो उन की डाक कोटा जायगी और कोटा के डाकखाने में फिर छंटाई होगी। छंट कर के फिर बटेगी। उस में देर हो जायेगी।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : यह इन्होंने बिल्कुल बोगस जवाब दिया है। जब इन को कोई आपत्ति नहीं है तो फिर वही क्यों नहीं छांटते हैं ? यही तो मैं पूछ रहा था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब देखिए, आप के सप्लीमेंट्री में छंटाई होनी चाहिए।

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : श्रीमान्, ऐसी छंटाई जनहित में करते हैं, जिस में जनता को ज्यादा सुविधा हो।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : जयपुर से डाक लेकर जो गाड़ी आती है, वह फ्रान्टियर मेल के बाद आती है, इसलिये वह डाक रात भर वहीं पड़ी रहती है, और दूसरे दिन फ्रन्टियर मेल से भेजी जाती है 1 2 घंटे तक गाडी का मिलान न होने के कारण लेट होती है—क्या गाड़ियों के मिलाने की ठीक व्यवस्था नही हो सकती ?

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : गाड़ी अगर देर से आती है तो वह हमारे हाथ में नहीं है, जैसे ही रेल का कनैक्शन मिलता है, डाक भेज दी जाती है ?

Seminar on City Police Administration

*528 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:
SHRI S. C. BESRA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar on the City Police Administration was held recently; and

(b) if so, the recommendations made at the seminar and the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Centre for Training and Research in Municipal Administration of the Indian Institute of Public Administration New Delhi, had organised a seminar on 'City Police Administration' on September 29/30th 1972. The Seminar has not made any specific recommendations on which action is to be taken by the Government. The Indian Institute of Public Administration propose to publish the proceedings of the Seminar in due course.

However, the following salient issues were discussed therein:—

(i) Urban Challenge to City Police Administration.

(ii) Review of Micro-organisation.

(iii) Evaluation of Internal Organisation.

(iv) Relationship of City Police Organisation with other Urban Local Authorities and Institutions.

(v) Areas of Specialisation in City Police Administration.

(vi) Reorganisation of the Police Stations in the Cities.

(vii) Separation of Law and Order—Evolving a separate Investigation Wing.

(viii) Personnel problems and training.

(ix) Public relations and redressal of Public grivances against the Police.

The Government of India have already set up a Committee on Police Training, the recommendations of which are expected shortly. The points made at the Seminar would also be considered while examining the recommendations of the said Committee.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: In view of the statement given by the hon. Minister, may I know from him what incentives Government propose to offer to attract the best talents into the police profession and for the amelioration of their existing service conditions.

SHRI K. C. PANT: This is a very broad question. It is true that one of the points that came up in the Seminar was that more talented and better educated persons should be attracted to the police services and the points of entry should be less than what they are just now.

The particular question of incentives has to be considered in the light of the need of the moment. These things are continuously reviewed. I do not think I can give a general answer, but we will consider the recommendations made by the Seminar while we consider the report, as I have said, of the Committee on Police Training which has been set up.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Is it a fact that the image of the police has deteriorated in the recent past and the police rules, Acts, laws and regulations have become outdated and if so, what steps have been or are proposed to be taken for updating the police administration?

SHRI K. C. PANT. The need to modernise police forces the need to keep up the pressure for constant improvement, is accepted. But it would not be correct to go away with the impression that nothing has been done to improve the police force, to modernise it, to make it more responsive to the changes that are taking place in our society and to improve the investigation of crimes. For instance, I will just tell you the kind of institutions that have been set up over the years. In the technical field, Central Detective Training School, Central Forensic Science Institutes and Laboratories, Finger-print Bureaux, etc., have been set up by the Central Government. A Bureau of Police Research and Development has been set up to conduct research and studies of the various problems relating to the Police Administration in the country. An Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science where training courses are being conducted on various matters like juvenile delinquency police-community relations and research methodology, etc., is also being run. Therefore, the various institutions that have been set up are going into it. A Committee on Police

Training has been set up, one of the areas which we want the Training Committee to go into is the attitude of the police and the relations between police and the public. We are awaiting the report of this Committee

SHRI S M. BANERJEE Apart from the recommendations of the Seminar which the hon Minister has assured us to consider to streamline the police administration, I would like to know what concrete steps have been taken to improve the service conditions and working conditions of the policemen and whether all the recommendations of the Khosla Committee have been implemented and if not, the reasons therefor

SHRI K C PANT I cannot say off hand about the Khosla Committee's recommendations because this Question related to the Seminar on City Police Administration

But I do know that a large number of those recommendations have been accepted and have been implemented This is a fact

श्री विभूति मिश्र क्या यह सच है कि आजकल की पुलिस के पास मौडर्न व्हीकल्ज नही है, वायरलैस नही है मौडर्नाइज्ड हथियार नही हैं ? मै जानना चाहता हू कि जब हम उनको मौडर्न व्हीकल्ज और माडर्न वेपन्स नही देंगे तो वे मामलो को कैसे फिक्टेट करेंगे ? इस सम्बन्ध मे सरकार क्या उपलब्धि कराने जा रही है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह लाठी मार-मार कर ठीक करती है ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : अध्यक्ष जी, यह प्रश्न बिल्कुल ठीक है, इस पर हमने काफी ध्यान दिया है । पुलिस वैज्ञानिक ढग से काम करे—इसके लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पिछले वर्षों मे एक आधुनिकीकरण की योजना बनाई है । इसके लिये राज्य सरकारो को मदद भी दी जाती है– 7.5 प्रतिशत लोन की शक्ल मे और 25 प्रतिशत ग्रान्ट-इन एड की शक्ल मे, जिससे कि उनकी मोबिल्टी ज्यादा बढ़ सके, जीप्स मिल सके, वायरलेस इक्विपमेंट्स मिल सकें तथा साइन्टिफिक चीज उनको मिल सकें, क्राइम्स रिकार्ड का मौडर्नाइजेशन हो सके तथा ट्रेनिंग का मौडर्नाइजेशन हो सके । इन सब चीजो के लिये अब तक 1970 से 14 15 करोड़ रुपया उनको दिया गया है और इसी बीच मे 914 जीप्स दे चुके हैं, साइन्टिफिक इक्विपमेंट्स दे चुके है, वायरलेस इक्विपमेंट्स दे चुके हैं ।

राजस्थान का औद्योगिक विकास

*532. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार राजस्थान राज्य को औद्योगिक विकास के लिये पिछले दस वर्षों से आवश्यक सहायता और सहयोग नही दे रही है,

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से इस बारे मे कोई शिकायत की है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय मे उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख) जी नही ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नही उठता ।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा मतलब कोई कम्प्लेंट से नहीं है, अगर शिकायत की है तो सुधार की भावना से की है। सवाल यह है कि आपकी जो ऐनुअल रिपोर्ट है उसमें आपने बताया है कि जो 565 प्रोजेक्ट्स स्वीकृत हुये हैं उनमें आपने 357 करोड़ रुपये की धन-राशि की मदद की है, लेकिन राजस्थान को केवल 14 प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिये 17 करोड़ रुपये दिये गये हैं। आप यह कहते हैं कि आप बराबर मदद देते हैं—लेकिन मैंने आपकी अपनी रिपोर्ट से बतलाया है कि 357 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि मे से राजस्थान को केवल 14 प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिये 17 करोड रुपये दिये गये है और आपने इस बात को माना भी है कि राजस्थान को सहायता कम दी गई है।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : राजस्थान की ओर से जो प्रोजेक्ट्स हमारे सामने रखे गये उनमें से जिन प्रोजेक्ट्स को स्वीकृति दी गई, उनके लिये हमने धनराशि की व्यवस्था की। इसी तरह से राजस्थान के जो और प्रोजेक्ट्स आयगे और जिनको स्वीकृति मिलेगी, उनके लिये भी धनराशि की व्यवस्था की जायेगी।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : राजस्थान से नये यूनिट्स लगाने के लिये कितने लाइसेंसेज की एप्लीकेशन्ज आपके पास पेंडिंग हैं, कब से पेंडिंग है और क्यों पेंडिंग हैं ?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : यह बिल्कुल अलग सवाल है, इसके लिये सूचना दी जायेगी तो उत्तर दिया जायेगा।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : आप कह रहे हैं कि 10 साल से बराबर मदद दे रहे हैं, लेकिन मैंने आपके आंकड़ो से ही आपको बताया है कि आप राजस्थान के मामले में सतर्क नहीं हैं और न जागरूक हैं।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : तीसरी योजना मे राजस्थान को केन्द्रीय प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिये केवल 12 करोड़ रुपये दिये गये थे, लेकिन चौथी योजना में सरकार राजस्थान के लिये 93 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की जा चुकी है। जैसा मैंने अभी बताया इस प्रकार के कोई प्रोजेक्ट्स हों प्राइवेट सेक्टर या पब्लिक सेक्टर में तो उसकी ओर भी सरकार पूरी तरह से ध्यान देगी।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : अध्यक्ष जी, राजस्थान में रेगिस्तान ही रेगिस्तान है और वहां पर लाइसेन्स लेने वाले भी कम हैं इसलिये क्या सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट अपनी तरफ से वहा पर बडे-बड़े कारखाने कायम करने का खयाल रखती हैं या नही ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल पैदा नहीं होता है।

श्री ओंकिशन मोदी : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि आई० एफ० सी० की ब्रांच भी राजस्थान में खोलने का विचार हैं। यदि हा, तो कब तक है और उसकी क्या योजना है ? यदि नही, तो क्यो ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले प्रश्न पढ़कर देखिये कि यह उठता भी है या नहीं। अपनी मर्जी से हर वक्त हर सवाल न उठा लिया करें।

मि० कछवाय तो हर वक्त खड़े ही रहते हैं। हाउस आफ कामन्स में मेम्बर्स हफ्ते में एक या दो दफे उठते हैं और जिससे कन्सर्न्ड हों वही उठते हैं, ऐसा नहीं कि हर वक्त कोई मेम्बर खड़े ही रहें। यह अच्छा नही है।

Production of Fanta and Coca-Cola from Imported Raw Material

*533. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many of Fanta and Coca-Cola crates can be produced from the imported raw meterials given to Coca-Cola Export Corporation for Rs. 1,95, 200 as per A.U. licence;

(b) the production of Coca-Cola and Fanta (in crates) during the financial year 1971-72 and 1972 till today;

(c) if the actual production is more than what can be produced from the imported raw material under A.U. licence, how Coca-Cola Export Corporation has managed to procure additional imported raw material; and

(d) whether Government propose to institute a judicial enquiry in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Aproximately 3.9 million crates.

(b) The estimated production of Coca-Cola and Fanta in 1971-72 and 1972-73 (1st April to 30th November) was 31.87 million crates and 23 million crates, respectively.

(c) and (d). Apart from raw materials imported against the actual users licence, the Coca-Cola Export Corporation have also had carry over stocks from licences obtained under the export promotion policy. Upto 31st March 1971 they were allowed an import replenishment quota against exports of 20 per cent which has been reduced from 1971-72 to 4·5 per cent. Since the export promotion quota is now no longer available to feed the bottling plants, an ad-hoc allocation of Rs. 7 lakhs has also been given for the bottling plants in 1972-73 in addition to the normal actual users licence in accordance with the policy in force. In the circumstances, the necessity for instituting a judicial enquiry does not arise.

SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: No supplementary, Sir.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: I would like to ask one supplementary question.

MR. SPEAKER: Only one.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: May I know whether the various small traders and manufacturers who produce sherbat and syrup will be adversely affected by this production of Coca-Cola and Fanta and if so what steps the Government proposes to take to protect the small traders?

MR. SPEAKER: This is about some factual information. You are going into adverse effects and so on.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: It is the same company, Sir. No reply is coming from the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question?

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: May I know whether Governemnt is aware of the fact that various small traders and manufacturers who produce shorbat and syrup will be adversely affected by the production of Coca-Cola and Fanta?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: जिसे कोका-कोला पीना है वह कोका कोला ही पियेगा और जिसे फेन्टा पीना है वह फैन्टा ही पियेगा।

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: I want to know what steps Government are going to take. It is not for you to reply to this question, but it is for the hon. Minister to reply.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing this question. It does not arise out of the main question.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: This question had been raised during the last session also, and you had allowed the hon. Minister to reply and he said that this related to the Minister of Industrial Development. I have got here with me the questions and the answers on the last occasion, that is, in the month of May.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member may ask a separate question on it. This does not arise out of the main question.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: My supplementary question arises out of part (d) of the main question.

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking for opinion, which is not admissible under the rules.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: I am not asking for any opinion. I want to know what steps Government are going to take to protect the small manufacturers of syrups and *sherbats*.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him not argue it.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: This is not fair, Sir.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: May I know whether for every bottle of Coca-Cola that we drink, 25 paise go to America?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Nonsense; it is one paisa.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Is it a fact that out of 50 paise per bottle 25 paise go to America?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: We do not have this information....

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: This point was discussed during the last many sessions of Lok Sabha.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: During the last session, I had also asked this question. Every time they say that they do not have the information.

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: According to the information that we have, for repatriating every one hundred rupees, the Coca-Cola Export Corporation has to earn Rs. 120.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: This is no reply at all.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: My question has not been replied to.

SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: For every bottle of Coca-Cola, 25 paise go to America.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): This cannot be correct because the total which has been repatriated....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Through the front door.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: .... is about Rs. 2 crores odd. Therefore, taking into account the annual production, it cannot be 25 paise per bottle.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Then, how much is it?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I have to calculate it. I cannot calculate it just now. But what is important is this .....

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: How much money goes?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: In this process, we earn net foreign exchange; as a matter of fact, more than what is repatriated is earned by export. Therefore, it is only on that basis that we allow them to operate.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: How much have we to pay to America per bottle?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I shall make the arithmetical calculations and pass it on to the hon. Member.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Arising out of what the hon. Minister has said just now, may I know whether the exports claimed by the Coca-Cola Export Corporation include also traditional items like cashew, tea, coffee etc.?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The export is only of Coca-Cola alone ....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is not correct.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I shall verify it then.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हू कि क्या सरकार ने कोका कोला और फैन्टा के कोई मूल्य निर्धारित किए हैं क्योंकि हर प्रदेश मे इसके अलग अलग दाम है—बिहार मे एक रुपये में बोतल मिलती है, उडीसा मे एक रुपए पच्चीस पैसे में मिलती है, श्रीनगर मे डेढ़ रुपए में मिलती है और यहां पर पचास पैसे में मिलती है? तो जो अलग अलग दाम है प्रदेशो मे उन सभी दामो का एक सूत्र हो उसके लिए आपने कोई निर्देश दिए है या कोई पालिसी बनाई है क्या?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not think that there is any control on the price. This is an essential commodity. I would rather discourage the taking of Coca-Cola. This is not an essential commodity. The sooner we get rid of it, the better it will be for the country.

बिहार लघु उद्योग निगम द्वारा अपेक्षित कच्चे माल की कमी

*534. **श्री मधुकर** : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार लघु उद्योग निगम को दुर्लभ कच्चा माल प्राप्त करने में भारी कठिनाई हो रही है ;

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सप्लाई किए जाने वाला दुर्लभ कच्चा माल प्राप्त की आवश्यकता से कितना कम रह जाता है ; और

(ग) क्या उसकी सप्लाई बढाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग). कुछ दुर्लभ कच्चे माल की सामान्य कमी बिहार और देश के अन्य राज्यों में अनुभव की जा रही है। चूंकि लघु एककों की वास्तविक आवश्यकता के सम्बन्ध मे जानकारी उपलब्ध नही है, इसलिए कमी का ठीक ठाक पता लगा सकना कठिन है। फिर भी, लघु उद्योगों के लिए कच्चे माल के आवटंन मे वृद्धि करने हेतु जो उनके उपलब्ध होने पर निर्भर करता है, निरन्तर प्रयास किए जा रहे है ·

श्री मधुकर बिहार लघु उद्योगो के मामले मे बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है क्योंकि उनके लिए कच्चे माल की वहा पर भारी कमी है जिसकी ओर वहां की सरकार ने और बिहार लघु उद्योग ने बार-बार केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाया है कि बिहार में आवश्यक कच्चे माल की कमी है जिससे कि वहा पर लघु उद्योगों का विकास नहीं हो पा रहा है। लेकिन बार बार इस

ओर ध्यान दिलाने के बाद भी, किन कारणों से केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से अभी तक उस कमी की पूर्ति नहीं हो पाई है ताकि बिहार में लघु उद्योगों के विकास में सुविधा हो सके? उन कारणों को सरकार ने नहीं बताया है जिन्हें कि वह बतलाए :

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : श्रीमन, जैसा कि मैंने मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया है, भारत सरकार की यह कोशिश रही है कि बिहार को निरन्तर कच्चे माल की सप्लाई में वृद्धि की जाए और पिछले वर्षों में उसके लिए बराबर वृद्धि होती रही है। अभी हमने बिहार सरकार को या जो स्टेट इन्डस्ट्रियल डेवलप्मेंन्ट कारपोरेशन था उसको हिन्दुस्तान स्टील के माध्यम से कच्चा माल दिया था लेकिन वह अपनी आवश्यकता के अनरूप और जो उसे दिया भी गया वह उसे उठा नहीं पाया। उसे प्राप्त करने में सफल नहीं रहा है हमने हिन्दुस्तान स्टील को इस बारे में फिर कहा है कि वह उनकी और मदद करें।

श्री मधुकर : क्या सरकार ने इस बात का पता लगाने का प्रयत्न किया है बिहार में लघु उद्योगों के लिए कच्चे माल की कितनी आवश्यकता है और उसके कितने प्रतिशत हिस्से की आप पूर्ति करने जा रहे है?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : श्रीमन्, अभी तक बिहार में जो लघु उद्योग हैं उनकी क्या क्षमता है इसके बारे में जांच नहीं की गई है। मैंने बिहार सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया है कि बिहार में जितने लघु उद्योग है उनके सम्बन्ध में पूरी तरह से पता लगाए कि उनकी क्या क्षमता है। उसके बारे में वह जानकारी इकट्ठा करें। ऐसी उम्मीद की जाती है कि अगले साल के अन्त तक बिहार सरकार यह सारी जानकारी उपलब्ध कर देगी। अन्य राज्यों को भी इसके सम्बन्ध में कहा गया है। उसके बाद इस सम्बन्ध में नीति निर्धारित की जाएगी और इस बात की पूरी कोशिश की जाएगी कि लघु उद्योगों को भी पूरा कच्चा माल मिल सके।

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Apart from Bihar which is facing a crisis in the small scale industry due to shortage of raw materials, the very concept of having small scale industry to promote decentralisation of industry is getting defeated due to the dearth of raw materials to feed the industry. How are Government going to feed the small scale industry not only in Bihar but in those States where they are committed to supply raw materials to this industry?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : माननीय सदस्य ने जो बात कही है वह सही नहीं है। मैंने अभी जो पूरक प्रश्न पूछे उनके उत्तर में बताया कि हमने लघु उद्योगों को जो कच्चा माल देने का काम किया है उसमें पिछले वर्षों में निरन्तर वृद्धि होती रही है और इस सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न राज्यों को कच्चा माल उपलब्ध करने में वृद्धि होती रही है अभी भी भारत सरकार की यही कोशिश है कि हमारे लघु उद्योगों को जो कच्चा माल मिलना चाहिए और उनकी जो कठिनाई है उसको दूर करने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाए जाएंगे।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सरकार का ध्यान बिहार के अखबारों में प्रकाशित इस बात की ओर गया है कि कच्चे माल की कमी की वजह से बहुत सारे छोटे छोटे उद्योग बन्द हो गए है, यदि हां, तो इस संकट का हल निकालने के लिए मन्त्री महोदय फौरन कौन सी कार्यवाही करना चाहते है?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : मैंने अभी बताया कच्चे माल की कमी की वजह से जहां भी कठिनाई पैदा हुई है हम वहां यह कोशिश कर

रहे हैं कि इन उद्योगों के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा कच्चा माल उपलब्ध कराया जाय । मैं केवल एक ही माल का उदाहरण देता हूं । यह है इस्पात और लोहा जब कि 1969-70 में बिहार को 4463 टन इस्पात और लोहा मिला था अभी 1971-72 में उसको बढ़ाकर 6956 टन कर दिया गया है । उसी प्रकार से और अन्य कच्चे माल की सप्लाई में भी हमने वृद्धि करने का कदम उठाया है ।

श्री रघुनाथ प्रसाद यादव : बिहार कितना पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है यह सारे लोग जानते हैं लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि जो भी कच्चा माल उन्हें दिया गया, यों तो उससे उसकी सारी रिक्वायरमेंट पूरी होती नहीं है और जो देते भी हैं वह उठा नहीं पाते हैं तो क्या सेंटर इस बात को देखेगी कि यदि बिहार सरकार उस को नहीं उठाती है जितना वह देते हैं तो उसके लिए कोई कार्यवाही की जाय ?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : माननीय सदस्य ने एक सुझाव दिया है इस ओर मैं बिहार सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करूंगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इतना काफी है । अब मैं अगला सवाल ले रहा हूं ।

U.N. Seminar in India on application of Satellites for instructional T.V.

*535. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations propose to hold a Seminar in India on the application of satellites for instructional television;

(b) if so, when;

(c) how many countries could participate therein; and

(d) who will represent India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). A United Nations Panel meeting on Satellite Instructional Television System is being held in India between the 12th and 20th of December, 1972.

(c) Participants from the following countries have been included by the U.N. for the Panel meeting:

Australia, Indonesia, Iran, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mangolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Philippines and Thailand.

In addition, individual experts from Canada, Germany, U.K. and U.S.A. are also attending the meeting.

(d) India is represented at the meeting by officers of the Department of Space and the Ministries of Information and Broadcasting, Agriculture, Communications, Education, Health and Family Planning.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: May I know from the Minister why the socialist countries are not attending the seminar?

SHRI K C. PANT: The Soviet Union was invited; they could not send a representative, nor could the USA. But these panel meetings are held from time to time in various countries, and this time it was thought that especially for the developing countries a meeting would be held in an area where poineering work has been done in the field of satellite communication and the use of television system. Therefore, this was held in India. Earlier, the idea was to limit the countries who are attending this to the ECAFE countries. Later on, the countries which belong to the African region—the Economic Commission for Africa—were also included. Therefore, the countries are from Asia and Africa by and large.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shrikishan Modi.

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: No supplementary.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या यह सच है कि उपग्रहों के द्वारा जो प्रचार होगा उसको रोकना किसी देश के लिए सम्भव नहीं होगा और क्या यह सच है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की बैठक में भारत ने कहा कि जो देश इस तरह का प्रचार नहीं चाहते उन्हें उससे मुक्त रखने के लिए अनुमति दी जाय या उसके बारे में प्रबन्ध किया जाय ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : यह सवाल एक पेचीदा सवाल है । यह सही है कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि हमारी राय यह है कि जो देश नहीं चाहता किसी प्रोग्राम को उसको जबरदस्ती उस प्रोग्राम को देखना पड़े, सुनना पड़े या लोगों को देखना या सुनना पड़े तो यह सही नहीं होगा । अब एक युनेस्को में कोड इवॉल्व हुआ है और संयुक्त राष्ट्र में भी उसकी चर्चा हुई थी । हमने अपना अपना जो दृष्टिकोण था वह उनके सामने रखा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या हम वह प्रचार रोक सकते हैं ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त . वह तो एक कोड इवाल्व करने की बात है ।

Remittance made by Foreign Controlled Companies

*536. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of foreign-controlled Companies with Offices in India, trade only on their brand names without actually entering into manufacturing activities themselves and the products largely made in factories owned and run by the Indians are often marketed by them;

(b) whether many foreign Companies with a small capital structure and minor investment manage to remit large sums of money because of the vast demands of such consumer goods in the country; and

(c) whether Government are contemplating to put a stop to such practices by the foreign firms?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b), Yes, Sir. A few such instances have come to notice.

(c) The Foreign Exchange Regulation Act is being suitably amended in this regard.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I know how many international brand names are in use in India and how many of them manufacture their own goods and how many get it manufactured from others including the Indian manufacturers?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: The cases which have come to our notice are: 1. Singer Sewing Company, 2. Chessborough Ponds Ltd. 3. Firestone Tyre and Rupbber Company. 4. Union Carbide. 5. Colgate Palmolive and 6. Bata Shoe Company.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My question was very specific. How many international brand names are in use in India now—their total number—and how many of them have their own manufacturing arrangements and how many get their goods manufactured by other including Indian companies? Will Mr. Subramaniam get up and answer it?

MR. SPEAKER: Don't direct them like that. Leave it to them.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): I cannot immediately give the number of foreign patents in India.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Not patents; brands.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: My colleagues has given the names of the firms which are using brand names

for distribution of various materials. For the total number, etc., he may put a separate question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I know the amount remitted during the last three years and what are the particular economic and growth benefits that we derived out of these companies?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: These are historical relics; they have come into the picture in the past and some of them—particularly two of them are even without a manufacturing programme, they have only a distribution programme. The other companies are largely manufacturing companies and in addition to that, they also undertake distribution of goods manufactured by others. Some of them have certainly contributed to the growth of the economy and at the same time they have also benefited. Now we are in a stage to take further measures to see that these are restricted in their operations. That is why the amendment of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act is being contemplated.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I asked, what is the amount permitted during the last three years by them.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not have the figures. That question should be put to the Finance Ministry.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Is it a fact that some of the foreign controlled companies have recently taken a decision to convert themselves into Indian companies and if so, the number of such companies and whether permission has been given to them to have this sort of conversion?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: We have a guideline with regard to the foreign-owned companies that progressively they should reduce their foreign equity. Whenever they come up for expansion or for production of new articles, we insist that the foreign equity base should be further reduced. This is being done progressively.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: May I know whether the government propose to reduce foreign equity to 26 per cent and, if so, when?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Now the base we have fixed is 40 per cent. Every foreign equity company should reduce its base to 40 per cent. But, in some cases, we are allowing them to retain 51 per cent because of the various taxation complications in both the countries.

Development of Kerala during Fifth Plan

*537. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special measures are proposed to be taken in the Fifth Five Year Plan for industrial development in comparatively lesser developed areas like Kerala; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The strategy and dimensions for the development of industrially backward areas in the country during the Fifth Five Year Plan, together with other related questions, are still under consideration.

SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: May I know whether the State Government has approached the Central Government with specific schemes for starting new industries and, if so, what steps have been taken by the Central Government in that direction?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: As I said, the formulation of the Fifth Plan is in process. At the time of the formulation of the Plan, we shall take into consideration all such requirements of the Kerala Government.

SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: In view of the fact that the State of Kerala is facing unemployment in a very acute form, will the

Central Government take steps to establish more job-oriented industries in Kerala?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Yes, Sir.

SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN: May I know whether the government would establish a steel plant in Kerala, making use of the iron ore found in Kozhikode?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: As I said, the Fifth Plan is in process. It shall be our endeavour to exploit all possible natural resources that exist in Kerala, including iron ore, according to the requirements of Kerala, subject of course to our capacity.

Grant of Pension to Freedom Fighters on Recommendations of Members of Parliament

*539. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs had made an announcement in the last Budget Session that the cases of such freedom fighters whose jail records are not traceable would also be considered for grant of pension in case they are recommended by the Members of Parliament;

(b) if so, the number of Members of Parliament who have recommended the names of such freedom fighters as also the number of freedom fighters whose names have been recommended by them;

(c) the number and names of those among them, who have been granted pension, State-wise; and

(d) the reason for not granting pension to all those whose cases were recommended by the Members of Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (d). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

An announcement was made in the last monsoon session and not in the Budget session to the effect that if certificates of imprisonment were not available from jail authorities or the District Magistrate, the freedom fighters could be considered for grant of pension on the basis of certificate issued by a M. P. or Member of State Legislature or Ex-M. P. or ex-Member of State Legislature who had been in jail with the applicant, further supported by an affidavit of imprisonment by the applicant. More than 1,10,000 applications have been received and it is not possible to indicate the number of Members of Parliament who have recommended the pension to freedom fighters nor it is possible to give the names and number of such freedom fighters who have been so recommended.

2. Similarly, over 6,000 cases have been approved for grant of pension. These have been sanctioned on the basis of the certificates issued by the jail authorities, District Magistrates and also by M. P./ex-M. P., Members of State Legislatures/ex-Members of State Legislatures. Because of the large number of cases approved, it is difficult to say which of these cases were approved on the basis of the recommendation of a M. P. However, unless a Member of Parliament or for that matter an ex-M P. has been a co-prisoner with the applicant, any recommendation made in such cases, cannot be considered as a valid proof of imprisonment. It is also not possible to indicate the number of cases in which the recommendation of the Member of Parliament could not be accepted due to his not being a co-prisoner.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : वक्तव्य को पढने के बाद मैं इसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचा हूं कि जो स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी संसद सदस्यों के साथ छः महीने से अधिक जेलों में रह चुके हैं उनमें से बहुत कम लोगों को पैंशन दी गई है । मैं

जानना चाहता हूं कि संसद् सदस्यों के द्वारा इस बात की सिफारिश करने के बावजूद कि अमुक-अमुक स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी उन के साथ छः महीने से अधिक समय तक जेलों में रह चुके हैं क्या गृह विभाग के सचिव ने उन्हें यह लिख भेजा है कि वे किसी एम पी या भूतपूर्व एम पी से पत्र लिखवा कर भेजें ? यदि हां, तो इस प्रक्रिया को चलाने का कारण क्या है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त . जहा पर एम पी ने सर्टिफिकेट दे दिया है और इस बात की पुष्टि की है कि उनके साथ कोई स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी जेल में थे, तो हमारे नियमों के अनुसार उस चीज को मान लिया जाता है। अगर माननीय सदस्य की नजर में कोई ऐसी बात आई हो जैसा वह कह रहे है तो वह हमारे पास भेजे क्योंकि जो हमारे नियम बने है इस के सम्बन्ध मे, या जो हमारी योजना बनी है उसके अन्तर्गत चूंकि सारे रेकार्ड मिलते नही है इस लिये हम उस सर्टिफिकेट को मान लेते है उन लोगों के बारे मे जो किसी एम पी या एक्स एम पी अथवा एक्स एम एल ए के साथ रहे हो ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: How can people always have such company?

SHRI K C. PANT. There are some people. Particularly on this side we have got such a large number of applications.

एक चीज मैं और स्पष्ट कर दूं कि ऐसी भावना बिल्कुल नही होनी चाहिये कि इन लोगों को कम दिया जा रहा है । लेकिन यह जरूर है कि क्रमानुसार दिया जा रहा है, उनको तरजीह भी नही दी जा रही है । जिन्होंने पहले अर्जी दी है उन्हें पहले दिया जा रहा है और जिन्होंने बाद में दी है उनको बाद में ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या ऐसे स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के विषय में संसद्-सदस्यों की सिफारिश होने के बावजूद राज्य सरकारों से पूछा जाता है; यदि हां; तो क्यों ? फिर संसद्-सदस्यों की सिफारिशों का क्या महत्व है ? क्या सरकार ऐसे स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के आवेदनपत्रों को छांट कर उन्हें शीघ्र पेंशन देने की व्यवस्था करेगी ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : पहले तो एक अर्जी राज्य सरकार को जाती है और केन्द्र के पास आती है, जिस पर जांच होती है । दूसरे, बहुत से एम० पीज० ने यह लिखा है कि अमुक व्यक्ति जेल में मेरे साथ थे, लेकिन वह कितनी देर जेल में थे, यह नही लिखा है और इसलिए यह बात स्पष्ट नहीं हुई है कि वह जेल मे दो महीने तक थे, चार महीने तक थे या छ. महीने तक थे । हो सकता है कि ऐसे केसिज में एनक्वायरी की जरूरत पड़े कि वह जेल में छ. महीने से ज्यादा थे या कम । एम० पी० का पुष्टीकरण जेल के सिलसिले में था, लेकिन और जिन बातों की जरूरत होती है, उन का पुष्टीकरण एम० पी० नहीं कर सकते हैं और इसलिए उनके लिए जाच की जाती है । हो सकता है कि ऐसी बातों की जाच करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों से पूछा गया हो ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Restructuring of Administrative set-up for achieving Plan Targets

*521. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to restructure the administrative set-up of the planning machinery to achieve full implementation of the plan targets; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The Planning Machinery at the centre, *viz.* the Planning Commission has recently been reorganised on the following basis:—

(i) a more coherent grouping of the Divisions in the Commis-

sion with a clear delineation of (a) line divisions dealing with various sectors and their inter-relationship, (b) plan formulation and coordination divisions and (c) Servicing divisions;

(ii) strengthening of the line divisions so as to equip them fully to undertake (a) long term sectoral planning, (b) preparation and ex-ante evaluation of projects and programmes, (c) monitoring of plan performance and (d) improvement to the information content in their work;

(iii) creation of necessary expertise in the servicing divisions to provide back up support for project appraisal monitoring and evaluation and information; and

(iv) creation of additional posts for new areas of work and/or areas which required greater attention, study and research.

As regards the Planning Machinery at States level, a general review of the organisational structure and functioning of the Planning Departments of the States was made and it was felt that the Planning set up as existing in the States neither incorporated adequate technical expertise nor secured popular participation On the basis of these conclusions as well as the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission, the Planning Commission has recommended to the States to (a) set up apex Planning bodies and (b) strengthen the State Planning Departments. Specific recommendations in this behalf are the following:

(a) There should be an apex body at the State level with the Chief Minister, the Finance Minister, the Planning Minister and technical experts representing various departments and disciplines.

(b) The work of the apex bodies should be supported by steering Groups set up under the Chairmanship of technical experts preferable from outside the Government in the fields of agriculture, industry, irrigation and power, social services, transport, manpower and employment and other important functional fields. The Chairmen of these Steering Groups should be the members of the apex planning bodies at (a) above.

(c) To ensure that the apex planning body is effective in guiding plan formulation as well as the monitoring of plan implementation, a non-official full time Deputy Chairman should be appointed incharge of the apex body. The Deputy Chairman will operate through the State Planning Departments which should function as the Secretariats of the apex planning bodies.

(d) In order to enable the Planning Departments to adequately discharge their secretarial functions for the apex planning bodies, their strength should be suitably augmented with experts drawn from various disciplines and these should also be functionally reorganised into different units which should mainly be the following:

(1) *Perspective Planning Unit*— dealing with preparation and updating of Resource Inventories, and preparation of long-term perspective plans;

(2) *Monitoring, Plan Information and Evaluation Unit*;

(3) *Project Formulation Unit*.— To assist various Departments in the preparation of projects for investment projects and also to conduct their ex-ante evaluation;

(4) *Regional/district Planning Unit.*—To provide guidance and technical back-up to the regional and district planning authorities; and

(5) *Plan Coordination Unit.*—To assess the existing/anticipated level of development, determine *inter se* priorities within an integrated strategy for the next five/one year(s) ascertain the availability of manpower, material and financial resources and synthesise spatial and sectoral plans into a balanced and operational plan.

Discussions with Representatives of Labour Unions on Approach to Fifth Plan

*522. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:

SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any discussions were held with the representatives of the organised labour on the approach to the 5th Plan with special reference to the policies on industrial relations including workers' participation in management; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussions held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) In September 1971, a discussion was held with the representatives of organised labour on matters like improvement of industrial relations, particularly in the public sector and the feasibility of evolving a wages-prices-income policy. No discussions, however, have been held in regard to the approach to the Fifth Plan. This matter is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Planning Commission's discussion with State Governments on Annual Plan for 1973-74

*524. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission had discussions with the State Governments regarding their respective Annual Plans for the year 1973-1974;

(b) if so, whether the States have been asked to raise resources through taxes; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the State Governments to the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The discussions on the Annual Plan, 1973-74, have been completed with a few State Governments while those with the other States are still underway.

(b) Yes, Sir. The State Governments with whom the discussions have taken place, have been advised to mobilise additional resources to the maximum extent passible in order to accelerate the pace of development.

(c) The State Governments with whom the discussions have been completed have generally accepted the advice of the Planning Commission, but the firm reaction of the States would be known only after the presentation of their budgets in the legislatures.

Assam-Nagaland Boundary Dispute

*525. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nagaland Government had blamed Assam for violating interim agreement on the Assam-Nagaland boundary dispute; and

(b) is so; the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Nagaland Government did complain some time ago about the violation of one of the four interim agreements on the Assam-Nagaland boundary. A copy of this particular agreement which relates to Kakadanga Forest is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4095/72.] Nagaland's complaint appeared to be that the villagers of Yimpang, Champang, Old Tsori and New Tsori, who had cultivation in this forest area since long, were being deprived of their rights of cultivation by the Assam Government bringing in new settlers. After inquiry, the Assam Government have denied these allegations and stated that no land in this forest area was under actual cultivation of the villagers of the said villages, nor has any new settlement been given in this forest area after the signing of the interim agreement on the 23rd May, 1972.

Meeting of Central Council of Advisory Council of Industries

*526. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Central Advisory Council of Industries was held on 18th November, 1972; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed therein?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The subjects discussed therein were:—

(i) General economic situation and industrial development;

(ii) Fuller utilisation of installed capacity;

(iii) Self-reliance with particular reference to machine building industry; and

(iv) Technological support to industry.

Application for a patent on Development of Phosphors for Cathode Ray Tube

*529. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a controversy going on in the National Physical Laboratory since 1968 with regard to an application for a patent on the development of Phosphors for the Cathode Ray tube;

(b) whether this important patent which is supposed to save crores of rupees in foreign exchange, is being withheld for the last three or four years; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). During the year 1966-67, for Scientists of the National Physical Laboratory (NPL) started work on phosphor for Cathode Ray Tubes. In 1968, partial success was achieved. This phosphor, however, depended on imported raw material and even under ultra-violet light did not have the required luminous out put and spectral response as compared to imported phosphors. It was also not profitably suitable for production.

The leader of the team, however sought permission to file a patent for this phosphor which was granted. He resigned in September, 1969

purely on personal and domestic grounds and left for U.S.A. The other scientists were requested to write up the patent, but they have not yet given any write up so far.

The work on indigenous and more versatile phosphor useful for Television tubes and other purposes is in progress at National Physical Laboratory (NPL). This phosphor is likely to save considerable foreign exchange when it goes in production.

Employment plans for Engineers, Technicians and Doctors in States

*530. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have sought information from the States regarding their employment plans for highly qualified Engineers, Technicians and Doctors; and

(b) if so, the guidelines Union Government have suggested to the States to implement the schemes for providing employment to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Following schemes have already been introduced in 1971-72 on the basis of guidelines issued by the Planning Commission:—

(i) Rural Engineering Surveys;

(ii) Agro-Service Centres;

(iii) Investigation of irrigation and power projects;

(iv) Investigation of national highways;

(v) Setting up of design units for Rural Water Supply;

(vi) Promotion of self-employment through provision of seed capital, hire-purchase facilities and functional industrial estates.

During the current year, a scheme for the employment of engineers and diploma-holders by small industries with Government subsidy to the extent of 50 per cent has also been introduced.

At the meeting of State Ministers of Industries convened in Delhi in September 1972, the Minister for Industrial Development and Science & Technology, had advised the State Ministers to formulate schemes for employment of engineers, scientists and technicians and submit them to the Central Government by end of December, 1972. These schemes are awaited by the Ministry of Industrial Development.

State Governments have been requested to formulate schemes for conducting natural resources surveys with a view to exploiting natural resources and to providing employment opportunities to engineers and scientists. Schemes have been received from a number of State Governments and they are under examination. For schemes of this nature and others intended for scientists and highly-qualified technicians, an allocation of Rs. 20 crores has been made in the Central Budget for the current year.

In 1972-73, a total amount of Rs. 27 crores has been allocated among the State Governments and the Union Territories to finance special employment programmes which have a considerable content of engineering and other technical manpower.

No specific guidelines have been issued by the Government to the State Governments and Union Territories in respect of employment of doctors. However, during the Annual Plan discussions with the State Governments, it has stressed that expeditious steps should be taken to fill up all existing vacancies and create more posts for doctors where possible.

The nationalised Banks have been specifically instructed by the Government to actively promote self-employment of technical entrepreneurs and doctors.

The Annual Plan for 1973-74 is at present under discussion. During the discussions, State Governments and Central Ministries are being advised to pay special attention to schemes that would generate increasing employment opportunities for engineers and technologists. It will be the endeavour of the Government to pursue a policy aimed at the absorption of all unemployed engineers and highly qualified technilogists by the end of the Fourth Plan period both through direct employment and through self-employment opportunities.

Meeting of Assam and West Bengal Chief Ministers with Prime Minister to discuss Assam Language Problem

*531. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Assam and West Bengal Chief Ministers met the Prime Minister to discuss about the Assam language problem; and

(b) if so, the outcome of this meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATES IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). The Prime Minister has been in close touch with the Chief Ministers of Assam and West Bengal and had met them separately as well as together in regard to recent developments in Assam and West Bengal. They are earnestly engaged in maintaining normalcy and in speedy restoration of cordial relations amongst different linguistic groups.

Complaint against functioning of Kozhikhode Station of A.I.R.

*538. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint regarding the functioning of Kozhikhode Station of A.I.R from the Calicut city Pourasamithi;

(b) if so, the nature of complaint and their demand; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to redress their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATES IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The complaint was vague and general in nature and demanded a comprehensive enquiry into the affairs of the Kozhikhode Station of A.I.R.

(c) The complaint was examined and found to be without any basis.

Opening of liquor shops in Delhi near Public Institutions

*540. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in some areas of Delhi and New Delhi, new wine shops have been started near public institutions particularly near boys and girls schools;

(b) whether the Delhi Administration is turning a deaf ear to all kinds of protests and requests for shifting the wine shops from areas where the majority of people do not want them; and

(c) whether the Central Government propose to intervene in the matter and ask the Administration to do the needful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). The Delhi Administration have said that new country liquor shops have not been opened near public institutions. Selection of sites for the location of

these shops was made keeping in view their remoteness from religious places and educational institutions, concentration of demand for country liquor, security from law and order point of view, etc. A few representations were received by the Delhi Administration to move two of these shops but these were not found to be justified.

(c) No, Sir.

Self Employed Engineering Graduates

5049. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Engineering Graduates in each State and Union Territory who have employed themselves since the schemes for assisting such graduates to help employ themselves were launched by Government; and

(b) the incentives and facilities being provided to such Engineers to make their career brighter in respective fields?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The scheme provides for a package of assistance in the form of industrial estates, seed money for purchase of machinery, establishment charges and training.

Manufacture of Photographic Paper

5050. SHRI MUHAMMED KHUDA BUKHSH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total output of all types of photographic papers made in India in squre metres and the value thereof; and

(b) the country's actual requirements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The total production of all types of photographic papers in the organised sector during 1971 has been 3.50 million sq.m. of a value of Rs. 376.79 lakhs. The production in 1972 is likely to be the same as in 1971. Installed capacity is 3.7 million sq.m.

(b) The demand is placed at around 3.50 million sq.m. per annum.

Sacrifice of a Boy in a Village in Kolar District (Mysore)

5051. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a man has offered his only five-months old son as sacrifice for a house built by him in a village in Kolar District (Mysore) on 8th October, 1972; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). According to the information received from the State Government, a person named Jayappa of Village Alambadi in Kolar District, killed his 5-months old child on 18th October, 1972. During investigation of the offence by the Police, it appeared that the accused was of unsound mind. The police have requested the Magistrate, to have the accused examined by psychiatrists. Investigations so far made do not indicate that this is a case of human sacrifice.

भोपाल छावनी डाकघर में अल्प बचत खातों में कथित गोलमाल

5052. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि मध्य प्रदेश में भोपाल में छावनी डाकघर के कर्मचारियों ने अल्प बचत खातो में बड़े पैमाने पर गोल माल किया है ;

(ख) क्या डाकघर के कर्मचारियों ने अल्प बचत खातों मे स्वयं रुपया निकाल लिया है और उसे अपने उपयोग में लिया है , और

(ग) क्या इस मामले मे कोई जाच की गई है और यदि हा तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) और (ख). छावनी बिलातियान डाकघर (भोपाल) के नायब पोस्टमाटर ने 7 बचत बैंक खातो को कुछ रकमो का गबन किया है । उन्होने इन खातो से जाल-साजी करके रकमों की निकासिया की है और जमा के लिए आई रकमे जमा ही नही की है ।

(ग) पुलिस इस मामले की तशफीश कर रही है ।

सामुदायिक श्रवण योजना के अधीन रेडियो सेट लगाना

5053. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या सामुदायिक श्रवण योजना के अधीन जो मध्य प्रदेश में वर्ष 1950 से चल रही है, स्थापित किये जाने वाले रेडियो सेटों के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दी जा रही सहायता, अनुदान या ऋण को 1 अप्रैल, 1969 से बन्द कर दिया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री वर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) : सामुदायिक श्रवण सैट लगाने के लिए राज्य सरकारो को उपदान देने की भारत सरकार की योजना, जो 1954–55 म शुरू की गई थी, राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद की समिति द्वारा लिये गये निर्णय के अनुसरण मे अप्रैल, 1969 से बन्द कर दी गई थी ?

मध्य प्रदेश में आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के लिये सामुदायिक रेडियो सेट

5054. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने आदिवासी क्षेत्रो के लिये सामुदायिक रेडियो सेट खरीदने हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुदान की मांग की है ;

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को खरीदे जाने वाले रेडियो सेटों की संख्या तथा उनके मूल्य के बारे में सूचित किया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितने अनुदान की मांग की गई है, खरीदे जाने वाले रेडियो सेटों की संख्या और लागत कितनी है ; और

(घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Manufacture of Safety Razor Blades with Foreign Collaboration

5055. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) The number of cases in which foreign collaboration has been allowed for the manufacture of safety razor blades during the last two years (upto 31st October, 1972) and the particulars thereof; and

(b) Government's policy in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) One. Approval has been accorded to an Indian party for the manufacture of Stainless Steel Safety Razor Blades for an annual capacity of 500 million Nos. within their existing licensed capacity in technical collaboration with a U.K. party.

(b) Foreign collaboration is allowed in this industry on the basis of royalty upto 5 per cent.

Alleged harassment of Malayalam film Producers by Regional Film Censor Board, Madras

5056. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Malayalam Film Producers are being subjected to harassment by the Regional Film Censor Board at Madras; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to investigate into their grievances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). There has been no complaint as such from the Malayalam Film Producers. Chairman, Central Board of Film Censors looked into the complaints against the Regional Officer, Madras made by the South Indian Film Directors Association and the grievances were removed.

Meeting of Board of Directors in Hindustan Paper Corporation

5057. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the Board of Directors of the Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd., have met since its inception;

(b) whether Government are aware that there has been considerable delay in taking decisions by the Board; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Board has met 11 times since its inception.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Officers continuing beyond 58 years in the Department of Personnel

5058. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of officers in the Department of Personnel (Deputy Secretaries and above) who have attained the age of 58 years and are still continuing in that very service; and

(b) the reasons for giving extensions to those officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) One Officer has been re-employed

(b) The officer (Deputy Secretary) was engaged on the work of Grih Kalyan Kendra an organisation looking after the welfare of women and children belonging to the families of Central Government employees, particularly that of Class III and IV. As no suitable lady officer was available, the existing officer was re-employed from 20th March, 1972 to 31st December, 1972. An officer has since been appointed to the post and the re-employed officer will be relieved with effect from 31st December, 1972.

Utilisation of sale proceeds by Grih Kalyan Kendra

5059. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total sale proceeds of the products of Grih Kalyan Kendra during the last three years, and

(b) the manner in which the said amount has been utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

(a) The total sale proceeds during the last three years are:

1969-70:	Rs. 39,856.28
1970-71:	Rs. 1,00,260.88
1971-72:	Rs. 88,558.43

(b) The sale proceeds form part of the income of the Kendra and are utilized for the various welfare activities of the Kendra

Emoluments of Craft Teachers in Delhi Government Schools and Grih Kalyan Kendra

5060. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of working hours in a year required for a Craft Teacher in Delhi Government Schools;

(b) the total number of hours in a year for a Craft Teacher having the same qualification as in (a) in Grih Kalyan Kendra,

(c) whether the total emoluments paid to a Craft Teacher in Delhi Government School is higher than that of a Craft Teacher in Grih Kalyan Kendra; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the discrepancies in the emoluments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) 1247 hours.

(b) None of the Grih Kalyan Kendra Craft Teachers had the same qualifications at the time of appointment. A Grih Kalyan Kendra Craft Teacher works for approximately 1000 hours in a year.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Grih Kalyan Kendra has prescribed no general educational qualifications for its teachers. Generally the teachers acquire necessary experience, etc., after appointment. They get honorarium according to their

experience and usefulness The object of the Kendra is to enable the teachers to acquire skill and experience for moving over to other jobs outside the Kendra and making room for others who stand in need of help The whole scheme of Grih Kalyan Kendra contemplates quick turnover of teachers

Change in Service conditions of AIR Artistes

5061 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether some changes are proposed to be made in the service conditions of All India Radio Artistes and

(b) if so the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) Yes Sir

(b) It has been decided that subject to their being fit staff artists belonging to the categories of musicians instrumentalists composers and conductors may continue in service upto the age of sixty A demand for the grant of gratuity in addition to C P F benefits is under examination

Commercial Service over Radio Station in Bihar

5062 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal for starting Commercial Service on a Radio Station in Bihar and

(b) whether Ranchi Radio Station is not going to be recommended for the commercial service, if so the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) and (b) Government have approved the proposal to extend Commercial Service to Patna-Ranchi Stations

Proposal for taking up the subject of Development of Chambal and Jamuna Valleys by the Centre

5063 SHRI MARTAND SINGH OF REWA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether there was any move to take up the subject of the development of Chambal and Jamuna Valleys by Central Government, and

(b) if so the progress thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) and (b) There is no proposal to prepare any Integrated Development Plan for the Jammu Valley area Development Plans in respect of the Chambal Valley area have, however been prepared and are now under the consideration of the Government

Alleged unrest in Delhi Police

5064 SHRI CHANRASHEKHAR SINGH Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a feeling of unrest among the personnel of Delhi Police because their pay scales and time scales are much below their counterparts in the neighbouring States of Punjab Haryana and Rajasthan

(b) if so whether a list of comparative pay scales of all non-gazetted ranks of the police personnel of these four States would be laid on the Table,

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and

(d) the steps being taken to remove the disparity in pay scales of Delhi Police so that all the four States have uniformity of pay scales in the northern region, or rather Delhi Police personnel should get better pay scales than other States because of the intricate nature of their duties connected with VIPs in the country's capital?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) There is no such feeling of unrest in the ranks of the Delhi Police

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

(c) Question does not arise

(d) The scales of pay of the non-gazetted ranks of the Delhi Police are central scales and can be compared to the scales of pay of the corresponding ranks in the BSF and the CRP There can be no comparison between these central scales of pay and the state scales of pay of Punjab, Haryana & Rajasthan The question of revision of the central scales of pay including the scales of pay of the personnel of the Delhi Police, is under consideration of the Third Pay Commission

Statement

COMPARATIVE PAY SCALES OF NON-GAZETTED RANKS OF POLICE PERSONNEL

Sl. No	Name of State	Constable	Head-Constable	Asst Sub-Inspector	Sub-Inspector	Inspector
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1	Delhi	75-1-85/2-95	100-3-130	130-5-175	168-8-240	325-15-475
2	Punjab	125-125-125/128-1-150	150-3-165/3-180	180-8-220-10-250	250-10-300 14 450	320 20-460/20-600
3	Haryana	125-125-125/128-2-150	150-3-165/3 180	180-8-220-10 250	250-10-360/10-450	300-15-450/15-510/20-550
4	Rajasthan	70-2-90-3 102-4-110	90 4-110-5-150	110-5-160-8-200-10-230	160-8-200-10-240-15-360	275 20-375-25-650

Recruitment of Technicians in Machine Tools Corporation and HMT

5065 SHRI K S CHAVDA Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the Machine Tools Corporation and the Hindustan Machine Tools recruit a number of management/technical trainees every year

(b) if so the number of such trainees recruited by them during the last three years and the methods of recruitment

(c) whether any Agricultural Engineering Graduates were recruited by both these undertakings as management trainees during the last three years for service connected with agricultural machinery and tools and

(d) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The method of recruitment in both the undertakings is through open advertisements and the Employment Exchanges. The number of technical trainees recruited during the last three years in these undertakings is given below:—

Year	Recruited in HMT	Recruited in MTCI
1970 . . .	41	7
1971 . . .	33	16
1972 . .	38	Nil

(c) No. Sir.

(d) The number of Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, recruited under the scheme of management/technical trainees in both the undertakings is given below:—

	HMT Ltd.	MTCI. Ajmer
Scheduled Castes .	8	2
Scheduled Tribes .	2	

Supply of Tin Plates to Vanaspati Manufacturers

5066. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3271 on the 23rd August, 1972 regarding issue of licence for manufacture of Tin container and State:

(a) whether any instructions have been issued by his Ministry to the Hindustan Steel Limited to suspend supply or to reduce the supply of tinplates to the vanaspati manufacturers, who had been issued C.O.B. Licence for fabricating Tin containers for captive use despite the fact that they had placed the indent with the Hindustan Steel and opened Letters of Credit also;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the particulars of the units affected as a result thereof; and

(c) the action which Government propose to take to ensure the supply of tin plates against the C.O.B. granted to these units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Issue of Licences to Larger Houses

5067. SHRI DINESH SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 525 on the 15th November, 1972, *re.* issue of Licences to Larger Industrial Houses and state the percentage in terms of value of the licences given to the 20 larger Houses individually as against the value of total licences issued each year since 1969?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): Industrial licences are generally issued for specific capacities rather than for specific value.

Pay and Allowances of National Productivity Council Staff

5068. SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great resentment among the subordinate employees of the National Productivity Council due to the wide difference in allowances of subordinate staff and their officers;

(b) whether a list showing grades of pay and allowances applicable to subordinate staff and officers would be laid on the Table·

(c) whether pay and allowances of subordinate staff are according to Government of India's pay scales, whereas officers of National Productivity Council are governed by National Productivity Council's own rules and pay scales; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to remove disparity between the pay and allowances of subordinate staff and officers of National Productivity Council?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A list showing the grades of pay and allowances applicable to subordinate staff and officers of NPC is given in statements 'A' and B' laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-4093/72.]

(c) and (d). The pay and allowances expecting house rent allowance of subordinate staff are according to Government of India rules. For officers, NPC has its own pay scales as approved by Governing Body of National Productivity Council from time to time which are comparable with similar posts in the Government and autonomous organisations. The rates of allowances excepting house rent allowance admissible to the subordinate staff as well as officers of NPC are on the same pattern as applicable to Central Government servants drawing pay in identical scales. There is no difference in the rate of house rent allowance to subordinate staff and officers of the NPC though this rate is slightly higher than that allowed to the Central Government employees.

Charter of Demand of N.P.C. Employees

5069. SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Productivity Council Employees' Association is recognised by the Management of National Productivity Council;

(b) whether it has placed any charter of demands before the National Productivity Council during the past twelve months and if so, the nature thereof;

(c) whether the employees are also demanding any house; and

(d) what action has been taken by the National Priductivity Council to meet these demands and by when the same will be met?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. However, the Association submitted Charter of Demands in October, 1971. The Charter refers to service matters like promotion by seniority reduction of probation period, amendment of service rules, longer promotional opportunities, better uniforms for Class IV staff, higher washing allowance, pension, bonus etc.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) These demands were discussed in a series of meetings between the representatives of the Association and Management of the NPC. Agreement has been reached on some of them while the others are being examined in consultation with the concerned Ministeies/Departments.

Provision of Telephone Connections under 'Special Category'

5070. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be

plased to state the time by which telephone connections will be provided to those who applied for them during 1969-70 under 'Special Category' (Delhi circle)?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS(SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): Information is being compiled and will be placed on the table of the Lok Sabha

Case of sending out of Antiques stolen from collection of Maharaja of Jaipur

5071 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state·

(a) whether Mr Oscar Lenaman, a Ford Foundation Consultant, was involved in sending out antiques stolen from private collection of Maharaja of Jaipur in February-March, 1969,

(b) whether the prosecution in his case was hushed up as the persons who enquired into the case belonged to the Ford Foundation and instead the Curator was convicted, and

(c) if so the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) Shri Sangram Singh the then Director, City Palace Museum, Jaipur sold 37 paintings to Mr Oscar Leneman who arranged to send these paintings to New Jersey, U S A These paintings were, however, recovered in transit

(b) and (c) All the persons involved have been challanged in the court No one belonging to the Ford Foundation was involved in this case

Issue of Licence for Manufacture of Tractors

5072 SHRI J P. DUBE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) the names of firms to whom Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences have been issued for manufacture of tractors in India and the progress made by them so far;

(b) which of them have applied for import of SKD and CKD tractors;

(c) the number of tractors allowed for import during 1972 and 1973 and what will be the percentage of Indian parts in each tractor on completion in India,

(d) how many of them in SKD and CKD condition have already been imported, and

(e) the basis on which this import of completely built-up tractors had been allowed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) and (b) (A) The undermentioned firms were issued Industrial licsences during the period 1960-1966 —

(1) M/s Tractors and Farm Equipment Ltd, Madras

(2) M/s International Tractor Co of India Ltd Bombay

(3) M/s Hindustan Tractors Ltd, Baroda

(4) M/s Eicher Tractors India Ltd, Faridabad

(5) M/s Escorts Ltd, Faridabad

These firms have been in regular production for a number of years

(B) The undermentioned firms have been granted licences during the period 1970-72 (The location of the factory is mentioned within brackets) —

(1) M/s Kirloskar Tractors Ltd, (Nasik)

(2) M/s Escort Tractors Ltd, (Faridabad).

(3) M/s Harsha Tractors Ltd, (Loni-UP)

(4) M/s. Perfect Tractors Ltd., (Patiala).

(5) M/s. United Auto Tractors Ltd., (Hyderabad).

(6) M/s. Byford Tractors Ltd., (Mohali-Punjab).

(7) M/s. Punjab Tractors Ltd. (Mohali).

(8) Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., (Pinjore).

(9) M/s. Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills Ltd., (Poona).

(10) M/s. Steyr India Ltd. (Bangalore).

(11) M/s. Premier Irrigation Equipment Ltd. (Bulandshahr U.P.).

(12) M/s. Automobile Products of India Ltd., (Pratapgarh-U.P.).

(i) M/s. Kirloskar Tractor Ltd., have been granted an import licence for CKD packs and are likely to commence production during the current financial year.

(ii) M/s. Escort Tractors Ltd, have already gone into production.

(iii) M/s. Harsha Tractors Ltd., have commenced assembly with imported SKD packs.

(iv) M/s. Perfect Tractors Ltd. have been granted an import licence for CKD packs which are expected to be received during the year 1973-74 when they are likely to commence production.

(v) M/s. United Auto Tractors have submitted an application for import of CKD packs. This is under examination.

(vi) M/s. Byford Tractors Ltd., have not made any progress in the implementation of their project.

(vii) The Punjab Tractors Ltd., are expected to go into production by September 1973.

(viii) Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., has already commenced production.

(ix) M/s. Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills Ltd. (Poona) are ready to go into production but are awaiting the test report on their prototype tractor from the Tractor Testing Station, Budni.

(x) M/s. Steyr India Ltd., are negotiating for acquisition of land in Bangalore for setting up their factory.

(xi) M/s. Premier Irrigation Equipment Ltd., are awaiting allotment of land for their factory by the Uttar Pradesh Government. In the meantime, they have started assembling a few tractors from imported SKD packs in a rented assembly shed at Ghaziabad.

(xii) M/s. Automobile Products of India Ltd., were granted the industrial licence only recently and no appreciable progress has been made as yet.

(C) The undermentioned parties have been issued letters of intent during the period 1970—72:—

(1) Rajasthan State Industrial Development Corporation (Jodhpur).

(2) M/s. Bharat Industries and Commercial Corporation Ltd. (Bharatpur-Rajasthan).

(3) M/s. Larsen and Toubro Ltd. (Sahibabad-UP).

(4) M/s. Burn and Co. Ltd. (Calcutta).

(5) M/s. Dhanda Engineering Ltd., (Ballabhgarh).

These parties do not appear to have taken any steps to implement their proposals.

(c) to (e). Government decided in December 1971 to import 20,000 tractors to meet the expected gap between the anticipated demand and the estimated production during the period upto December 1972. It was

proposed that these tractors would be imported partly in SKD and partly in CKD condition. No imports have so far been made. Contracts have not also been concluded with any foreign suppliers for these imports. It is not, therefore, possible to indicate the percentage of Indian components in the tractors that will be assembled from these imports.

Manufacture of T-25 Tractors

5073 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the name of the firm which is manufacturing T-25 tractors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) T-25 tractors are not being manufactured in the country at present However, M/S Harsha Tractors Limited, New Delhi, have been granted an industrial licence to manufacture these tractors

Interview of Section Officers for Promotion to the Grade of Under Secretary

5074 SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an interview has been prescribed for selection of Section Officers of Central Secretariat Service for promotion to the grade of Under Secretary,

(b) whether no such interview is held while making similar selection for the post of Under Secretary in other Secretariat Services;

(c) whether standing instructions of Ministry of Home Affairs exist that personal interview is not regarded as necessary for selecting candidates for promotion and that panels of Officers for promotion should be prepared on the basis of their record and conduct; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The other Secretariat Services are (i) the Railway Board Secretariat Service and (ii) the Indian Foreign Service (B) No interviews are held for selection to posts of Under Secretary and equivalent in those Services.

(c) and (d). Appointments to Grade I of the Central Secretariat Service (Under Secretary) are made in accordance with the Central Secretariat Service (Promotion to Grade I and Selection Grade) Regulations, 1964 Under the Regulations, the Selection Committee constituted for the purpose, with a Member of the Union Public Service Commission as its Chairman, is required to classify the officers in the field of consideration on the basis of merit The Regulations do not provide for an interview of the concerned officers, nor do they preclude such an interview being held if the Selection Committee so decides Unlike posts in the Railway Board Secretariat Service and the Indian Foreign Service (B) Grade I of the Central Secretariat Service is centralised with several Ministries/Departments participating The field of consideration accordingly covers Section Officers working in different cadres It was decided on the advice of the Union Public Service Commission that in addition to the assessment of the Confidential Reports, the candidates should be interviewed so that *inter-alia* any marked variations in the standard of recording Confidential Reports could thereby be corrected The standing instructions referred to are presumably those contained in Ministry of Home Affairs O. M. No. 17/4/48-Ests, dated 16th April, 1952. Even those

instructions leave it to each Departmental Promotion Committee to settle matters of procedure in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission, where that body is associated with it

Promotion of Section Officers to the Grade of Under Secretary

5075. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rules framed by Government in 1962 for selection of Section Officers for promotion to the grade of Under Secretary do not provide for holding of an interview for the purpose; and

(b) if so, whether Government will do away with the system of interview for selection of Section Officers of Central Secretariat Service for promotion to the grade of Under Secretary with a view to remove the discrimination existing at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Appointments to Grade I of the Central Secretariat Service are made in accordance with the Central Secretariat Service (Promotion to Grade I and Selection Grade) Regulations, 1964. Under the Regulations, the Selection Committee constituted for the purpose is required to classify the officers in the field of consideration on the basis of merit. The Regulations do not provide for interview of the concerned officers nor do they preclude such an interview being held if the Selection Committee so decides. Grade I of the Central Secretariat Service is centralised with several Ministries/Departments participating. The field of consideration accordingly covers Section Officers working in different cadres. It was decided on the advise of the Union Public Service Commission that in addition to the assessment of the Confidential Reports, the candidates should be interviewed so that any marked variations in the standard of recording Confidential Reports could hereby be corrected. Moreover, Grade I of the Central Secretariat Service carries responsibilities of a distinctly higher order, and suitability for it can not be properly adjudged without assessing the personality, breadth of vision, general knowledge and powers of expression, etc. of candidates which only an interview can reveal.

Draft Job Qualification, for the Officers from the rank of Under Secretary to Joint Secretary

5076 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'draft job qualifications' for officers from the rank of Under Secretary to Joint Secretary prepared by the various Ministries/Departments are required to be referred to the Career Management Division of the Department of Personnel for scrutiny before these are authorised for finalisation and if so, the reasons for adopting such a procedure;

(b) the status of the officers who initially scrutinise such 'draft job qualifications' and the training and experience undergone by them prior to their present assignment; and

(c) the status of the Officers in the career Management Cells in the Departments/Ministries who initially prepare the 'draft job qualifications' and the training and experience undergone by them in details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes. The draft job qualification standards are scrutinized by the C. M. Division of the Department of Personnel with a view to ensure uniformity

in the style and format of the job qualification standards and accuracy of the functional fields and the codes referred to therein.

(b) The draft job qualification standards are initially scrutinized by a Research Officer and a Senior Research Officer The Research Officer has received training in the technique of job qualification standards in the IIPA and possesses practical experience of ever two years in the application of these techniques as a member of a team deputed by IIPA on a Consultancy Assignment The Senior Research Officer also has about 6 months on the job training in this field

(c) Draft Job Qualification Standards are prepared on the basis of replies given by the officers themselves in the Questionnaire prescribed for this purpose Depending on the actual number of Job Qualification Standards to be finalized, the initial preparation of the Draft Job Qualification Standards is undertakenby Section Officers/Research Officers and in a few cases by Under Secretaries These officers concerned have been suitably briefed by discussions and meetings and thus trained for undertaking this work by the Career Management Division of the Department of Personnel

Postal facilities in Madan Park, Rohtak Road, Delhi

5077 SHRI SUDHAKAR PANDEY Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether there are no Post Office facilities not even the Letter-Boxes in Madan Park. Chunnamal Park, Rohtak Road, Delhi-35, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which Government propose to provide these facilities??

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b) Adequate postal facilities are available at Madan Park and Channamal Park, Delhi-35 They are receiving two deliveries of paid articles at 9-15 hours and 16-15 hours and one delivery of accountable articles at 11-15 hours There are already two Pillar letter Boxes at Jaidev Park and Rampura-Chowk at a distance of about 1/2 KM from both the localities Post Offices at Ganeshpura, Punjabi Bagh and Power House are quite close from these localities

To improve these facilities further, a few more letter boxes are being planted in these localities A proposal for opening a post office in this area is also under examination

Post of Research Officers in Cabinet Secretariat

5078 SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the number of Research Officers (Career Management) posts filled in the Cabinet Secretariat during the last three years

(b) whether some posts of Research Officers (Career Management) Reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were not given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates but given to non-Scheduled Castes

(c) whether some candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were available there, if so the reasons for not giving chance to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates, and

(d) whether before filling the vacancies of Research Officers (Career Management) the posts were notified to all Ministries, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Three.

(b) and (c). Yes. Two of these posts were advertised by the Union Public Service Commission as reserved for Scheduled Tribes candidates but no candidate belonging the Scheduled Tribes was available hence these two posts were filled on an *ad hoc* basis.

(d) One post was filled after advertisement by Union Public Service Commission from a non-Scheduled Castes/Tribes Officer. Out of the remaining two, one post was circulated to all Ministries and the other post was filled up by promotion. These *ad hoc* arrangements have been continued pending finalisation of the Recruitment Rules, which are still under consideration of the Union Public Service Commission. As soon as the Recruitment Rules are finalised, action would be taken to fill in these posts on a regular basis in accordance with the provisions made in the Recruitment Rules and the orders in regard to reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Allegation against the Director, Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat, Assam

5079. SHRI TARUN GOGOI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken note of the serious allegations made against the Direceor, Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat, Assam in the Assam Assembly; and

(b) if so, the steps taken against the Director?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT & SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Government have seen a Press Report.

(b) The views expressed in the Assam Assembly were presumably the personal views of the Members concerned. The points raised mainly relate to the recruitment policy of the laboratory. The appointments in the Regional Research Laboratory (RRL), Jorhat are made in accordance with the rules and procedure prescribed in the Rules and Regulations and Bye-laws of the CSIR, a copy of which is available in the library of Parliament. The position has been explained to the Chief Minister of Assam.

Preferential weightage being given to I.A.S. Officers over other Central Service Officers

5080. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state.

(a) whether a preferential weightage of two years is being given to I.A.S officers over other Central Service Officers for posting as Deputy Secretaries, Directors and Joint Secretaries; if so, the basis for this;

(b) whether a copy of the order will be laid on the Table; and

(c) whether representations have been received against this discriminating practice; if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken on those representations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). Appointments to posts of Deputy Secretary, Director and Joint Secretary are made on the recommendations of the Central Establishment Board/Senior Selection

Board. Whilst there are no formal orders to this effect, the Boards have since 1968, been observing this criterion as a working rule in making recommendations for appointments under the Central Government. Certain representations against the practice have been received and they are under consideration.

Proposal to initiate Labour Intensive Projects in Drought-prone Areas of Maharashtra

5081. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to initiate some major labour intensive projects in drought-prone areas of Maharashtra like laying of Railway lines, Power and Irrigation projects as recommended by the State Government is under the consideration of Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the nature of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The matter is under discussion.

Introduction of Food Irradiation

5082. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO
SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether F.A.O. and the I.A.E.A. had called meeting of experts from all over the world to discuss the factors for and against the practical introduction of food irradiation from the points of view of food technology, economics and wholesomeness;

(b) if so, the subject discussed; and

(c) the decisions arrived at?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a). The FAO and IAEA organised an International Symposium on Food Irradiation during November 13-17, 1972 at Trombay, in which over 100 scientists from several countries including India, engaged in researches on various aspects of the subject participated. This was followed by a Panel Meeting of Experts from 21 countries, also convened by the FAO/IAEA, specifically to review the problems concerning developing countries in adopting food irradiation.

(b) The meetings discussed various aspects of radiation preservation of food, including the status of the programme on radiation preservation of various commodities and the technological, economic and wholesomeness aspects.

(c) The conclusions arrived at were that (i) on the basis of extensive feeding studies with experimental animals, irradiated foods have been shown to be wholesome; (ii) the need for application of food irradiation practices is more in developing countries with their adverse climatic conditions and other factors conducive to losses in foods during storage, as compared to the developed countries with their more favourable climatic conditions as well as alternate methods of food preservation like freezing, canning, etc.; (iii) a number of countries have cleared a variety of foods for human consumption on the basis of exhaustive testing procedures and developing nations should stress these for obtaining public health clearances for food irradiation; and (iv) developing countries should collaborate, preferably on a regional basis, to promote practical introduction of food irradiation into their economies.

Extension of the Bombay Smoke Nuisance Act, 1912 to the Union Territory of Delhi

5083. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to extend the Bombay Smoke Nuisance Act, 1912 to the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). The Metropolitan Council of Delhi has recommended the extension of the Act, as in force in the State of Maharashtra, to the Union territory of Delhi. The recommendation, as approved by the Executive Council and the Lieutenant Governor of Delhi, has been received and is being processed. A note indicating the salient features of the Act is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4094/72].

Report of a Highpowered Committee on Power Crisis

5084. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the time by which the high-powered Ministerial Committee appointed to look into the current power crisis is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): The Ministerial Committee will make appropriate recommendations for a time-bound action programme on a project-wise basis. On the basis of such recommendations both Central and State Governments will take action to bring about an immediate improvement in the power situation. This process is expected to extend over six months.

Thousands of telephones dead in Calcutta

5085. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he made any statement in Calcutta that thousands of telephones were dead,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what action he has taken against those who were responsible for such inefficiency?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The actual position is that large number of telephones are not out of order but large number of subscribers are finding it difficult to make calls in Calcutta Telephones due to heavy traffic and overloading of the exchange equipment. A large number of items of equipment is out of commission due to non-availability of spare parts.

(c) M/s. I.T.I., Bangalore has taken up a crash programme for manufacture and supply of essential spare parts and traffic relief equipment to Calcutta Telephones. The supplies are expected during the next two months. Additional staff as justified has also been sanctioned for gearing up the maintenance effort.

केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा निपटाए गये राज्यों के मामले

5086. श्री शेखर दयाल सिंह : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत एक वर्ष में केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने विभिन्न राज्यों में कितने मामले अपने हाथ में लिये और कितने निपटा दिये है, और

(ख) केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो और राज्यों के गुप्तचर विभागों में कैसा तालमेल रखा जा रहा है ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामनिवास मिर्धा) : (क) गत एक वर्ष के दौरान 23 नवम्बर, 1972 की समाप्ति तक केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों के अनुरोध पर जांच हेतु हाथ में लिये गये मामलों की संख्या 46 है और इसके द्वारा निपटाये गये मामलों की संख्या 16 है ।

केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने उपर्युक्त मामलों के अतिरिक्त स्वत अपने सामान्य कार्यों के प्राधिकार (चार्टर) के अधीन विभिन्न राज्यों में 1318 मामले जांच के लिये, दर्ज किये, जिनमें से 454 मामले अब इसके द्वारा निपटाये गये है ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो तथा राज्य गुप्तचर विभागों ने अपने अपने कार्य-क्षेत्रों तथा उत्तरदायित्व के सम्बन्ध में बहुत थोडी सी समानता है । फिर भी, केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो तथा राज्य भ्रष्टाचार निरोधी विभागों के बीच सामान्य हित के मामले होते हैं । राज्यों में केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो की शाखाओं के प्रभारी अधिकारी राज्य भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी ब्यूरो के अधिकारियों से सम्पर्क स्थापित करते हैं तथा सरकारी सेवाओं में भ्रष्टाचार के सम्बन्ध में पारस्परिक हित की आसूचना का भी विनिमय करते हैं । यदि राज्य भ्रष्टाचार निरोधी ब्यूरो के अधिकारियों को केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभागों/उपक्रमों में भ्रष्टाचार से सम्बन्धित सूचना का पता लगता है तो यह सूचना तत्काल केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो की शाखा अधिकारियों को भेज दी जाती है तथा इसी प्रकार केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो की शाखा के अधिकारियों को भ्रष्टाचार सम्बन्धी सूचना का पता चलता है तो वे भी उस राज्य भ्रष्टाचार निरोधी ब्यूरो के अधिकारियों के पास भेज देते है ।

समय समय पर, राज्य भ्रष्टाचार निरोधी ब्यूरो अधिकारियों तथा केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के अधिकारियों का संयुक्त सम्मेलन आयोजित किया जाता है, जब कि सतर्कता के मामलों पर जांच की तकनीक से सम्बन्धित विषयों तथा अन्य सम्बद्ध समस्याओं पर चर्चा की जाती है और ऐसी पद्धति ढूंढ निकाली जाती है, जिससे कि सभी क्षेत्रों में सतर्कता तथा भ्रष्टाचार निरोधी कार्यों की क्षमता में सुधार लाया जा सके ।

Visit to Nagaland by American Evangelist, Billy Graham

5087 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA

SHRI V MAYAVAN

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the American Evangelist Billy Graham has been visiting Nagaland to hold a 'Crusade for Christ",

(b) if so, whether he sought and was given special permission to do so and if so on what consideration, and

(c) the Government's reaction to Mr Graham's statement at Tokyo on 14th November, 1972 that his visit would help to improve Indo-US relation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) and (b) Dr Billy Graham visited Nagaland from 20th to 23rd November, 1972 The Nagaland Baptist Church Council who organised this religious function, requested the Government of India through the Government of Nagaland to permit Dr Billy Graham to attend the function In view of the importance attached to this religious function by the people of Nagaland a majority of whom profess the Christian faith permission was given to him to visit Nagaland

(c) The Government have no comments to make

Expansion of the Tata Engineering Locomotive Company for Manufacture of Trucks

5088 SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) the annual production of trucks in the Tata Engineering Locomotive Company

(b) whether this company has requested Government for expansion in the production of trucks

(c) if so the broad outlines of the request made and

(d) whether India exports trucks to foreign countries and if so their number and the names of the countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) The production of vehicles by the Tata Engineering & Locomotive Co Ltd, during the years 1971 and 1972 (upto October, 1972) has been as under —

	1971	1972 (Upto October)
	Nos	Nos
Truck Chassis	17208	12840
Bus Chassis	7456	5214
TOTAL	24664	18054

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) The expansion proposal envisaged the stepping up of the capacity of the company's factory at Jamshedpur from 24 000 to 27 000 vehicles per annum

(d) Separate figures relating to the export of trucks alone are not available Statistics are maintained in respect of export of vehicles comprising trucks/lorries, ambulances vans fire engines etc The exports of such vehicles have been as under —

1970-71	1550 Nos
1971-72	773 Nos
1972-73 (Up to June)	41 Nos

These exports have been made mainly to Afghanistan Ceylon, Kuwait, Nepal Nigeria, Qatar, USA Uganda, Yugoslavia and Zambia

Palestinian Students in India

5089 SHRI PILOO MODY Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of Palestinian students in Delhi and other parts of the country,

(b) the number of them who have valid documents and the number of those who are staying in India without passports and visas;

(c) whether reports have been received that many such students are organising guerilla activities making India as the base; and

(d) whether Government propose to take action against those staying in the country without documents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Persons of Palestinian origin travel on passports issued by various Arab countries, and are therefore, not registered as Palestinians but as nationals of he countries whose documents they hold It is, therefore, not possible to state the exact number of Palestinian students in Delhi and other parts of the country.

(b) All foreign students are allowed to stay in India only when they hold valid travel documents and when the State Governments are satisfied about their being *bona fide* students.

(c) No, Sir

(d) Question does not arise.

Links between I.T.T. and C.I.A.

5090. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the American Columnist Jack Anderson had revealed in one of his articles published in the STIR (New Delhi) dated the 19th November, 1972 "the links between ITT and CIA IN some cloak and dagger exploits allegedly carried out in Latin America"; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) So far as we know, there is no article by Mr. Jack Anderson in the issue of 'STIR' dated the 19th November, 1972, regarding the links between ITT and CIA. There is, however, a write-up in this issue entitled "From CIA with Love" wherein it has been stated: "American columnist Jack Anderson had revealed in one of his articles the links between ITT and the CIA in some cloak and dagger exploits allegedly carried out in Latin America."

(b) Government are sufficiently vigilant to ensure that there is no interference with our national interests from any quarter.

Fall in Production of Tyres

5091. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shortage of truck tyres and overall fall in production of tyre factories are reported throughout the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The production of all categories of tyres and that of truck tyres has been increasing gradually. However, because of strikes/go-slow tactics of workers in some tyre factories coupled with power shortage, some shortages have been felt in the category of bus and truck tyres in a few sizes.

भारत की प्रतिव्यक्ति आय

5092. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) भारत की प्रति व्यक्ति औसत आय क्या है ; और

(ख) विकसित देशों तथा विकाशसील देशो की तुलना मे प्रति व्यक्ति औसत आय मे भारत का कौन सा स्थान है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, इलैक्ट्रानिक्स मंत्री, गृह मंत्री, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री तथा अन्तरिक्ष मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). 1968-69 के दौरान प्रचलित बाजार भावो के आधार पर भारत मे प्रति व्यक्ति राष्ट्रीय आय 606 रुपये (81 डालर के बराबर) थी जब कि विकसित देशो के लिये और विकाशसील देशों के लिये (जिनमे भारत भी सम्मिलित है) औसत प्रति व्यक्ति आय क्रमश: 2290 डालर और 180 डालर थी । वर्ष 1963-64 मे प्रति व्यक्ति आय के मामले मे भारत का विकाशसील देशो मे 60वा स्थान था और सभी देशो मे (अर्थात् एक सूचीबद्ध विकसित और विकासशल देशो मे) 85वा स्थान था । इसी प्रकार का पदक्रम इस विषय पर पर्याप्त जानकारी न होने के कारण इसके बाद के वर्षों के सम्बन्ध मे उपलब्ध नही है ।*

Setting up of Artificial Limbs Factory at Kanpur

5093. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 2276 given on the 29th November, 1972 regarding the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation, Kanpur and state:

(a) whether the proposed Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Factory will be set up at Kanpur;

(b) the salient features thereof; and

(c) when the factory is likely to go into production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the present indications, the proposal is to manufacture 1 lakh number of Artificial Limbs components per annum which are required for the rehabilitation of the unfortunate victims of disasters like war, accidents, deformation due to diseases etc The estimated outlay is Rs 4 Crores with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 82 lakhs. The funds required for the purpose will be mainly provided out of the National Defence Fund. In order to take advantage of the latest developments in the field of 'Rehabilitation technology,' it is proposed to secure suitable foreign technical know-how.

(c) It will be possible to establish production facilities within twenty months from the date of commencement of construction.

Increase in National Income

5094. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the aggregate increase in National Income during the last three years; and

(b) the percentage of production of consumer goods and the percentage of demand of consumer goods?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI.

(a) The percentage increase in the aggregate national income during the latest three years, for which provisional estimates are available, is given below:

1968-69	2.2
1969-70	5.3
1970-71	4.7

(b) Information is not available.

*स्रोत : यू एन नेशनल अकाउन्ट्स स्टटिस्टिक्स एयर बुक, वोल्यूम II, 1970.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में फालतू कर्मचारियों की छंटनी

5095. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में कुछ कर्मचारी फालतू हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उनकी छंटनी कर रही है ,

(ग) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए कोटा 18 प्रतिशत होना चाहिए, यदि हां तो अनुसूचित जाति के कितने कर्मचारियों की छंटनी की गई है जहां उनका यह कोटा 18 प्रतिशत से कम है, और

(घ) ऐसे कार्यालयों के नाम तथा स्थान क्या हैं और उन अनुसूचित जातियों के कर्मचारियों की छंटनी किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामनिवास मिर्धा) : (क) और (ख) कार्मिक विभाग के केन्द्रीय (अधिशेष कर्मचारी) कक्ष द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभागों/कार्यालयों में निम्नलिखित कारणों के परिणामस्वरूप कभी-कभी छंटनी किए गए कर्मचारियों को फिर से नौकरी में लगाने की सहायता की जाती है (i) अधिक अच्छी कार्यप्रणाली एवं पद्धति के विकास के लिए प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग द्वारा समय-समय पर कार्य-अध्ययन (ii) वित्त मंत्रालय की स्टाफ इन्स्पेक्शन यूनिट द्वारा सामयिक कार्य-अध्ययन (iii) कार्य-भार का सम्बन्धित मंत्रालय द्वारा स्वमेव पुनरीक्षण अथवा अन्य प्रशासनिक सुधारों या स्थायी या दीर्घ-कालीन संघटनों को समाप्त किए जाने के कारण भी (iv) एक निश्चित प्रयोजन के लिए स्थापित अस्थायी संघटनों की समाप्ति बशर्ते कि इस प्रकार का संघटन 15 वर्ष से अधिक अवधि के लिए अस्तित्व में रहा हो और छंटनी किए गए कर्मचारियों ने उस संघटन में 5 वर्ष से कम लगा-तार सेवा नहीं की हो। ऐसे अधिशेष कर्मचारों उपरोक्त कक्ष की पंजिका में अधिक से अधिक छह महीने की अवधि तक रखे जा सकते हैं। उक्त अवधि में कक्ष उन अधिशेष कर्मचारियों को अन्य विभागों/कार्यालयों द्वारा सूचित उपलब्ध रिक्तियों में खपाने का हर संभव प्रयत्न करता है। उनमें से केवल ऐसे कर्मचारी ही अन्त में सामान्य नियमों के अधीन छंटनी किए जाने के लायक होते हैं, जो अपनी इच्छा से सेवानिवृत्ति नहीं चाहते और जिन्हें यथोचित रिक्त स्थान की अनुपलब्धता के कारण उपर्युक्त छह महीने की अवधि के अन्तर्गत कोई अन्य नौकरी नहीं दी जा सकी हो और लीयन न रखने के कारण जो अपने मूल विभाग को वापिस नहीं भेजे जा सके हों अथवा जिन्होंने उपर्युक्त अवधि के अन्तर्गत कक्ष द्वारा नियुक्त किए गए पद पर कार्यभार ग्रहण नहीं किया हो। इसी प्रथा के नियमों के अनुसार रोजगार तथा प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय (विशिष्ट कक्ष) चतुर्थ श्रेणी के वर्गों के अधिशेष कर्मचारियों को पुनर्नियुक्त कराने का प्रयास करता है। चालू वर्ष के अन्तर्गत कार्मिक विभाग के अधिशेष कर्मचारी कक्ष अथवा रोजगार तथा प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय के विशिष्ट कक्ष की पंजिकाओं में से किसी भी अधिशेष कर्मचारी को छंटनी नहीं की गई है।

(ग) और (घ) अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए पदों का अनुपात 15 प्रतिशत है न कि 18 प्रतिशत। पिछले वर्ष जनवरी, 1967 में सरकार द्वारा सामान्य अनुदेश

जारी किए गए थे कि जब किसी भी काडर के किसी वर्ग विशेष मे व्यक्तियो को अधिशेष घोषित किया जाय तो अधिशेष सूची मे उस वर्ग के अनुसूचित जातियो तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियो के कर्मचारियो के नाम तब तक सम्मिलित नही किए जाने चाहिए जब तक कि उक्त ग्रेड मे अनुसूचित जातियो तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियो के लिए क्रमश: निश्चित प्रतिशत आरक्षण तक उनकी सख्या न पहुंच गई हो । इन अनदेशो का ध्यान मे रखते हुए किसी भी विभाग/कार्यालय द्वारा किसी भी अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के कर्मचारियो को तब तक अधिशेष घोषित किए जाने का प्रश्न नही उठता जब तक कि सम्बन्धित ग्रेड / काडर मे उनके लिए निर्धारित अनुपात के अनुसार उनकी सख्या पूरी न हो ।

Percentage of Reservations for Backward Classes

5096. SHRI V MAYAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether Government propose to make reservations upto certain percentage for Backward Classes in Central Government appointments as a measure to bring social equality to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): Reservations have already been provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services under the Government of India. No classes other than the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been recognised as backward classes by the Government of India for the purpose of reservation in services under it.

Shortfall in use of allocation for 'Right to Work' scheme for Educated Unemployed

5097. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the States have failed to spend the Central allocations under the "right to work" scheme for the educated unemployed; and

(b) if so, the names of such States and the reasons given by them for not using the allocated money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No such programme of 'right to work' for educated unemployed sponsored by Central Government is in operation in States.

(b) Does not arise.

ट्रैक्टरों के निर्माण के लिये लाइसेंस देना

5098. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ट्रेक्टरो के निर्माण के लिए कितने कारखानो को औद्योगिक लाइसेन्स दिये गये है, और

(ख) उन राज्यो के नाम क्या है जहा ये कारखाने स्थित है और 1973–74 तक कितने ट्रेक्टरो का निर्माण होने की सम्भावना है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) कृषि ट्रेक्टरो के निर्माण करने के लिए 1968 से बाद की अवधि में 12 उद्यमियो को औद्योगिक लाइसेंस दिए गए है ।

(ख) ये बारह एकक निम्नलिखित राज्यों में स्थापित किए गए है अथवा स्थापित किए जाने वाले हैं :—

पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश प्रत्येक मे —3

हरियाणा और महाराष्ट्र प्रत्येक में—2

आध्र प्रदेश और मैसूर प्रत्येक मे—1

इनमे से छः एककों के 1973–74 तक ट्रैक्टर बनाने की आशा है और उनके कुल उत्पादन इस वर्ष मे 16,000 की संख्या मे होने की आशा है बशर्ते कि नियमित रूप से मानिक उत्पादन की खरीद होती रहे।

Setting up of an Institute for Training in TV and Radiography

5099 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether Government have any proposal to set up an Institute for giving training in TV and Radiography?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARM BIR SINHA): A Television Training Centre has already been set up as part of the Film and TV Training Institute, Poona. For the present it is located at Delhi and provides post-entry and in-service training to personnel selected for AIR's TV stations. Staff Training Schools for training in radio are already in existence in AIR since many years.

Increase in Production of Liquor

5100 SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the increase in the quantity of liquor produced in the country during last three years, yearwise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): The production of Liquor during 1969, 1970 and 1971 is as under:-

Year	Production in K.L.
1969	54,972
1970	52,172
1971	59,968

Houses of former Rulers Converted into Monuments and Hotels

5101. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently some houses of the Ex-Rulers in the country have been converted into monuments and hotels; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). A statement, based on the information so far received from the State Governments, is laid on the Table of the House.

1. Sawantwadi —The former Ruler of Sawantwadi handed over "Satyavallas" palace to Public Education Trust
2. Kolhapur.—The former Ruler of Kolhapur donated major portion of the New Palace with adjoining land and buildings to "Shahji Chhatrapati Museum Trust".
3. Gwalior.—Some portions of Jai Vilas Palace, (Gwalior) handed over to nine Trusts viz. (1) Jaivilas Trust (2) Mannu Mahal Trust (3) Mahadaji Trust (4) Gorkhi Trust (5) Jayaji Trust (6) Chinkuraje Trust (7) Rang Mahal Trust (8) Jankojirao Trust, and (9) Mannuraj Trust.
4. Ranpur.—The former Ruler of Ranpur donated "Chandpur" palace to the Government of Orissa and is being used as a T.B. Hospital.

5. Porbandar.—The former Ruler of Porbandar donated one palace to Education Department and has been converted into a hostel known as Lilly's Bungalow (June, 1955).

6. Jaipur.—Rambagh Palace, Jaipur was converted into a Hotel (December 1957).

7. Jaipur.—The former Ruler of Jaipur converted a portion of City Palace at Jaipur into a museum and created a Trust called as "His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur Museum Trust". (April, 1959).

8. Rampur.—A portion of Khasbagh Palace, Rampur is being used as a hotel (April, 1969).

9. Rewa —The former Ruler of Rewa transferred Chhuhiya Kothi and Zenana Bagh at Rewa to "H H Maharaja Martand Singh Ju Deo Charitable Trust". (February, 1972).

10 Baria —The former Ruler of Baria transferred Rajmahal Palace at Devgadh Baria to "Vibhas Trust" (March, 1972)

11. Pataudi.—The former Ruler of Pataudi handed over Ibrahim Palace with adjoining land to a Trust (April, 1972).

12. Patiala —The palace of the former Ruler of Patiala at Chail has been purchased by Government of Himachal Pradesh and is being used as a Tourist Hotel (May, 1972)

Setting up of Nuclear-Powered Integrated Development Complexes in up and Kutch-Saurashtra Regions

5102. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country's first atomic energy-based integrated development complexes will be set up in U.P. and Kutch-Saurashtra regions;

(b) if so, whether the feasibility report for both the complexes has been finalised by the Atomic Energy Department; and

(c) when the power units are likely to be set up and the outlines of each complex?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). A working group appointed by the Atomic Energy Commission to evaluate the concept of nuclear-powered agro-industrial complexes has submitted its report. Among the projects studied by the working group are those relating to the establishment of such complexes in the Gangetic plain as well as in the Kutch-Saurashtra region. Further detailed studies on these projects are in progress. A decision regarding the setting up of the projects will be taken by Government after the studies are completed.

Restoring of Agricultural land of Freedom Fighters of Village Bakargarh (Delhi)

5103. SHRI DALIP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in 1857, all agricultural land and houses of village Bakargarh, Delhi were seized by the then British Government due to the reason that inhabitants of this village participated in the War of Independence;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to restore the seized land or payment of compensation to the heirs of those families whose lands were seized by the Government in village Bakargarh; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor specially in view of the fact that in village Fatehpur Asalla, Delhi, the land seized in 1857 has been restored and other States like Bihar and Haryana have also done like that?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H. MOHSIN) (a) to (c) A representation from some of the residents of village Bakargarh in the Union Territory of Delhi has been received regarding the restoration of their confiscated land after the 1857 Revolt or payment of suitable compensation The representation is being enquired into and further action will be taken on the basis of this enquiry

देश की सभी भाषाओं के लिये वैकल्पिक लिपि के रूप में देवनागरी का प्रयोग

5104 **श्री शिवकुमार झारखी :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या देश के प्रथम प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरु ने उस समय श्रीनगर में हुए मुख्य मंत्री सम्मेलन में देवनागरी लिपि को देश की सभी भाषाओं की वैकल्पिक लिपि बनाने का सुझाव दिया था जिस का सर्वसम्मति से समर्थन किया गया था ,

(ख) क्या इस दिशा में अनुकूल वातावरण बनाने के लिए सरकार ने कोई विशेष कदम उठाए हैं, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा अब तक किए गए प्रयासों के क्या परिणाम रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय और सांस्कृतिक विकास में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) अगस्त, 1961 में हुए मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में एक सिफारिश की गई थी कि एक समान लिपि भारत की विभिन्न भाषाओं के बीच एक शक्तिशाली सम्पर्क लिपि होगी और इस प्रकार एकता लाने के सम्बन्ध में बड़ी सहायक होगी । भारत में इस प्रकार की समान लिपि वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में केवल देवनागरी ही हो सकती है । जबकि निकट भविष्य में एक समान लिपि अपनाना कठिन हो सकता है, तो भी इस उद्देश्य को ध्यान रखना चाहिए और कार्रवाई करनी चाहिये ।

(ख) उपरोक्त सिफारिश के अनुसरण में निम्नलिखित कार्य गृहीत की गई है

(i) विभिन्न आधुनिक भारतीय भाषाओं में विशेष ध्वनियों पर सावधानी पूर्वक अध्ययन किया गया है , और इस पर आधारित उपयुक्त चिन्हात्मक भेद चिन्ह देवनागरी लिपि से, जिसे अब 'परिवर्द्धित देवनागरी' के रूप में जाना जाता है, जोड़ दिये गये है । इस संशोधित लिपि की एक पुस्तिका प्रकाशित की गई थी और इसे सभी राज्य सरकारों, विश्वविद्यालयों तथा अन्य संस्थाओं को व्यापक रूप से परिचालित किया गया था ।

(ii) शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय ने केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के माध्यम से परिवर्धित देवनागरी लिपि का प्रयोग करते हुए क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में कविता की कुछ पुस्तकें निकाली हैं ।

(iii) उपरोक्त के अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार ने हिन्दी में अनुवाद के साथ देवनागरी लिपि में क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में पुस्तकों के प्रकाशन के लिए स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए भी व्यवस्था की है ।

(iv) देशभर में देवनागरी लिपि को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए एक चलचित्र तैयार किया गया है ।

(ग) इन उपायों के परिणाम सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों से मालूम किये जा रहे है ।

Request for fixation of Reserved Quota for Scheduled Castes/Tribes in Appointments of Vice-Principal in Delhi Higher Secondary Schools through U.P.S.C.

5105. SHRI AMBESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission has received a complaint from the General Secretary, Delhi Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Association in respect of the fixation of reserved quota for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the appointments of Vice-Principals in the Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi Administration against the 100 per cent promotion on the basis of seniority in the Department;

(b) the action taken on the above request; and

(c) the reasons of giving approval by Union Public Service Commission for appointments made previously by the Delhi Administration against the rules and regulations prescribed by the Minister of Home Affairs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL: (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The Union Public Service Commission received a letter from the General Secretary, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Teachers' Association, Delhi to the effect that vacancies of Vice-Principals in the Delhi Administration should be filled 50 per cent by direct recruitment and 50 per cent by seniority so that Scheduled Castes could get 15 per cent reservation against the direct recruitment quota. According to the statutory Recruitment Rules, the posts of Vice-Principal are to be filled 100 per cent by promotion from amongst (i) Post Graduate teachers with 5 years service in the Grade (50 per cent); (ii) Assistant District Inspectors of Schools/Assistant Social Education Officers with 7 years service in the Grade (10 per cent); and (iii) Trained Graduate Teachers with 10 years service in the Grade (40 per cent). No action can be taken by the Union Public Service Commission on the request made by the General Secretary, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Teachers' Association, Delhi to change the method of recruitment, because before the request of the Association is considered, it is necessary to amend the Recruitment Rules. The recruitment rules in this case were framed in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission and notified on 1st June, 1968. While framing the recruitment rules of service due care is taken, *inter alia*, to provide reasonable prospects of promotion to the persons in the lower grade(s) and also to ensure that the posts in the higher grade are filled by persons of the requisite qualifications and experience. All these factors were taken into consideration while finalising the recruitment rules in this case, and it is not considered advisable to amend those rules at this stage. However, according to the orders issued by the Department of Personnel in O.M. No. 27/2/71-Est(SCT), dated the 27th November, 1972, reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has also been provided in posts filled by promotion on the basis of seniority-*cum*-fitness.

(c) The reference is perhaps to the vacancies in the grade of Vice-Principals which arose consequent on the appointment of the regular incumbents in this grade to the posts of Principals, Government Higher Secondary Schools, which were filled on *ad hoc* basis. The Commission had agreed to the appointment of officers as Vice-Principals, Government Higher Secondary Schools on an *ad hoc* basis and not on a regular basis for a specified period till the posts of

Vice-Principals were filled on a regular basis in accordance with the Recruitment Rules.

Loans to Delhi Firms for Manufacture of T.V. Sets

5106. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has sanctioned loan or grant in aid to V.P Enterprises, Block F, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi or V P. Enterprises village Madan Pur Dabas, Delhi to manufacture televisions or any other such thing;

(b) if so, the financial position of the concern; and

(c) the terms and conditions of the loan or grant in aid?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Misuse of Government allotted land to all India Blind Relief Society Lajpat Nagar New Delhi

5107. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the S H.O., Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi had received a complaint on 1st June, 1970 from the Lok Kalyan Sabha E/145 Amar Colony, New Delhi in respect of the misuse of Government allotted land to All India Blind Relief Society, 2F, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi and misappropriation of Government grants amounting to Lakhs in the above Society and Dr. Bhagwan Das Memorial Trust in the above premises;

(b) whether the S.H.O., Lajpat Nagar in the above complaint was requested to institute a case against the General Secretary of the above institution under sections 405, 409 of I.P.C. *viz.*, Criminal Branch of Trust;

(c) whether the Lok Kalyan Sabha took the responsibility to prove the misuse of land and misappropriation of Government Grant and submitted huge documents to the S.I. Police who was the Enquiry Officer; and

(d) if so, the action taken by S.H O Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The Lok Kalyan Sabha Office produced before the Enquiry Officer copies of some documents in support of the allegations.

(d) No cognizable case was registered as the facts did not make out a cognizable offence

Micro wave system in Orissa

5108 SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether in view of severe damage caused to the Telegraph and Telephone system due to the successive cyclones, there is any proposal for setting up Micro wave system in Orissa, and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the same?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A microwave system linking Cuttack and Bhubaneshwar has already been commissioned in August, 1972. In addition Cuttack is proposed to be connected on a wide-band microwave system to Calcutta and Bombay *via* Sambalpur which is located on the Calcutta-Jamshedpur-Sambalpur-Nagpur-Bombay microwave route. A microwave system to link Sambalpur and Rourkela has also been planned.

All the above schemes have been sanctioned and preliminary works have been taken on hand.

Training programmes for officers to change their outlook

5109. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been working in a planned way to change the outlook of its Officers through training programme; if so, the results achieved by such training programmes;

(b) whether Government propose to extend this programme to all the Services instead of limiting it to the Administrative services; and

(c) whether Government have laid greater stress on the training of the cadre which would be more responsive to the requirements of the apparatus and the needs of the people, if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir. The training programmes aim at inculcating the right attitudes and outlook among the officers. These programmes have been largely successful.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. An important concern of the training programmes for the different cadres is to develop and promote in the officers civil service ethics and a socio-economic awareness in the present context. A common foundational course is organised for the All India and Class I Central Services at Lal Bahadur Shastri Academy of Administration, Mussoorie. This course aims at developing in the officers a common outlook and creating in them a sense of social responsibility and responsiveness to the needs and aspirations of the people. The All India and Class I Services get further training in their professional institutions. In addition, In-service Courses are organised at such institutions and one of the important goals of these courses is also an appreciation of correct attitudes and approaches towards public services as well as the people and the development of a positive problem solving approach.

Discussion with Shri Tata on his Memorandum

5110. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government officials had detailed discussions with Shri J.R.D. Tata on the basis of the latter's memorandum submitted to the Government some time ago; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Subjects discussed at a meeting of Home Minister and a delegation of Marathi-speaking population

5111. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an 11-member delegation of the Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti representing the Marathi-speaking population met the Home Minister on 23rd November, 1972; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The delegation met the Minister of

State, Shri K. C. Pant on 23rd November, 1972 and submitted a memorandum. The members of the delegation urged that the Mysore-Maharashtra boundary dispute should be solved without further delay on the basis of recognised principles. They were apprised of Government's desire to secure a mutually agreed solution of this problem.

Outstanding telephone arrears in Delhi

5112. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:
SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Telephone arrears of about Rs. one crore are outstanding in Delhi; and

(b) if so, whether Government have come to the conclusion that a part of the arrears would have to be written off due to the fact that most of the defaulters were either untraceable or had become bankrupt?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As in every business undertaking it may become necessary to write off some arrears as had debt but this will form only a very small percentage of the total amount due.

Regional Development Plan for Rayalaseema

5113. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has completed the study of "Regional Development Plan for Rayalaseema"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Planning Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The Regional Development Plan for Rayalaseema Region submitted by the Andhra Pradesh will be discussed with the Government of Andhra Pradesh and the concerned Central Ministries before a view is taken by the Planning Commission regarding the various related aspects of the proposals such as the physical content of the plan, the apportionment of the financial responsibilities for the development programmes between the Centre and the State, the examination of the question as to the extent to which the amounts of expenditure on the development of Rayalaseema could be dovetailed into the State Plan budget, the merits of the programmes themselves, their relationship with similar proposals in Telengana and coastal Andhra Pradesh, etc.

Industries in Coastal Districts of Andhra Pradesh

5114. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number and the names of major, medium and small scale industries both in public and private sectors started in the three different regions of Telangana, Rayalaseema and the coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) the total amount spent by Centre on these industries during the last three years, region wise; and

(c) the proposed outlay for 1972-73 in both sectors, region-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) According to the State Government the following is the readily available information for last three years:—

Large and Medium Industries :	
Telangana region	Public Sector : 4 units (precision bearings, electronics, Bread and fertilisers).
	Private Sector : 15 units (Flour mill, Liquor Vanaspati, spinning mill, fine-chemicals, chemicals and engineering items
Coastal Region :	
	Public sectors 2 units : (Heavy plates and vessels and milk powder).
	Private sector : 5 units (Rice bran oil, electrodes, coke, food items etc.)
Rayalaseema region :	
	Public sector : Nil.
	Private sectors : 1 unit (ACSR/AAC conductors)
Small Scale sector :	
Telangana region :	Public sector—Nil.
	Private sector—5267 units.
Coastal region :	Public sector—Nil
	Private sector—1665 units.
Rayalaseema region :	Public Sector—Nil
	Private sector—2378 units.

The details of the industries in which these units are engaged are not readily available.

(b) and (c). Central assistance to States is granted in the form of block loans/grants on annual plan basis and it is not granted region-wise, scheme-wise etc.

Setting up of Small Scale Industries in Andhra Pradesh during Fourth Plan

5115. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5762 on 10th May, 1972 regarding the setting up of Small Scale Industries in Andhra Pradesh during Fourth Plan and state:

(a) whether the necessary information has since been furnished by the Government of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Replies to parts (a), (b) & (c) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 5762 are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Information is still awaited from the State Government.

(b) Financial institutions like the State Financial Corporation, the Industrial Development Bank of India and the Industrial Finance Corporation have been giving certain facilities to industries located in backward districts. The Industrial Development Bank of India and the Industrial Finance Corporation are giving special incentives such as concessional rates of interest, moratorium or repayment of loans and larger amortization periods for loans etc.

Training is imparted by the Small Industries Service Institute located in the State. The State Government have been giving power subsidy to 11 categories of industries whose capital investment is not more than Rs. 5 crores and which were set up after 1-1-1961. Larger subsidies are granted to small scale industries. Industrial units are encouraged by making it obligatory on the part of Government Departments to purchase goods required by them from local manufacturers.

(c) Information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT. 4085/72].

Setting up of high power councils for manpower planning and policies in State

5116 SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:
SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have suggested to each State to set up high power council for manpower planning and policies;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the suggestion made; and

(c) the names of the States which have set up such councils in pursuance of the said suggestion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No such suggestion has been made.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Issue of Import Licence to Coca-Cola Export Corporation

5117. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT & SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coca-Cola Export Corporation has been issued an *ad hoc* Import Licence for Rs. 4 lakhs with no export conditions imposed on it;

(b) whether *ad hoc* Licences for a total value of Rs. 12.85 lakhs have been recommended for the Corporation; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) An Import licence for Rs. 4 lakhs for import of raw materials was issued to M/s. Coca Cola Export Corporation in April 1972 after they had furnished a written commitment that they will make a net contribution through exports of at least 20 per cent in respect of all the outgo of foreign exchange on their account. No export obligation was, therefore, separately endorsed on the licence.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Remittances made by foreign Companies in priority and Non-priority sectors

5118. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT & SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Branches of foreign companies which are operating in India in priority sector along with the names of countries and remittances made abroad from 1968 to 1971; and

(b) the names of Branches of foreign Companies operating in India in non-priority, non-essential sector along with the names of countries and their remittances abroad from 1968 to 1971?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Branches of foreign companies in India have been historically operating in a wide range of industries. Though certain items are accorded priority in respect of import of capital goods, the foreign companies cannot be strictly divided as priority and non-priority companies, as many of them manufacture more than one item. Remittances attributable to individual products, classed as priority or non-priority, are also difficult to arrive at. The remittances made on account of profits by the branches of foreign companies during the years 1968-69 to 1970-71 are as under:—

Year	(Rs. in lakhs)
1968-69	1714.41 (†)
1969-70	1737.45 (†) and @
1970-71	2046.82 (†).

Note: (†) Out of this, Rs 580.98 lakhs, Rs. 569.13 lakhs and Rs. 783.17 lakhs during the year, 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 respectively represent the amount transferred on account of "Gross Remuneration", which includes net profits, depreciation, tax provision and transfers from reserves.

The names of these 156 Indian branches of foreign companies were given in a statement laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha by the Minister of Finance in answer to Unstarred Question No. 561 on the 23rd May, 1972.

Stoppage of production of "Orange Special" to facilitate entry of "Fanta" in Indian Markets

5119. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT & SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) how 'Orange Special" was sold in Calcutta by Pure Drinks till February, 1971, when they did not produce any "Orange Special" concentrate from 1969 to 1971;

(b) the reasons why an Indian product viz. Orange Special was stopped to facilitate Fanta enter the Indian market;

(c) whether a foreign brand name was allowed to kill Indian brand name and whether it is against our policy of self reliance, and

(d) the value of the sale of "Orange Special" during last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Messrs Pure Drinks had not been themselves manufacturing the concentrate for "Orange Special". They were, however, making the soft drink, 'Orange Special' by purchasing the ingredients for the concentrate from different indigenous sources. With the shifting of the source of supply and purchase instead of 'Fanta' flavour from M/s. Coca-Cola

@ Out of this, Rs. 33.49 lakhs during the year 1969-70 represents the amount deductable from profits transferred earlier adjusted (as receivable) against remittable balance.

Export Corporation, which is also produced in the country although with a small import content, Fanta drink was marketed by M/s. Pure Drinks.

(c) It has been Government's policy to exploit national resources and become self-relient. Necessary research for development of flavours etc. is being sponsored through the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore.

(d) Such sales figures are not maintained by Government.

Voluntary reform of Press

5120. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:
DR. RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Federation of Working Journalists has assailed Government's views on the voluntary reform of the Press; and

(b) if so, the gist of the views expressed by Indian Federation of Working Journalists and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). A copy of the article contributed by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to the October issue of the WORKING JOURNALIST, journal of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists and of the editorial published in the same issue is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4096/72*].

The whole question of diffusion of ownership of newspapers, news agencies and their management, is under consideration.

Expansion of Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co.

5121. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether expansion programme of the Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. is underway; and

(b) if so, the justification for such an expansion in view of the fact that 50 per cent of its present capacity remains still un-utilised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). During the year 1971-72 M/s. Hindustan Photo Film Mfg. Co. Ltd., have achieved a capacity utilisation of 54 per cent. With the various steps taken to overcome the technical problems and for improving managerial efficiency, the utilisation of capacity has been steadily improving and it is expected to be substantially higher during 1972-73. They have presently an installed capacity of 1.0 m. sq. m. for the manufacture of X-ray films and their production during the current year is estimated at 0.689 m.sq.m. As the demand for X-ray films at the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan is estimated at 5.0 m.sq.m. per annum, HPF have initiated proposals for expansion of their capacity for the manufacture of X-ray Film.

लघु उद्योगों की प्रगति

5122. श्री बघुकर : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में राज्य-वार लघु उद्योगों के विकास मे कितनी उन्नति हुई :

(ख) क्या केन्द्र द्वारा उक्त उद्योग के विकास के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्य प्रत्येक राज्य में प्राप्त कर लिए गए हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) :

(क) राज्य के उद्योग निदेशकों के पास 1970 और 1971 के वर्षों में निम्नलिखित संख्या में पंजीकृत किए गए एककों से लघु उद्योगों के विकास में हुई प्रगति का पता चलता है :—

राज्य का नाम	उद्योग निदेशकों के पास निम्नलिखित वर्षों में पंजीकृत लघु औद्योगिक एककों की संख्या	
1	2	3
	1970	1971
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश	22,280	25,866
2 आसाम	1,500	1,922
3 बिहार	6,301	12,474
4 गुजरात	15,849	18,043
5 हरियाणा	7,301	8,767
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश	5,792	6 612
7 जम्मू और काश्मीर	1,068	1,206
8 केरल	10,554	12,682
9 मध्य प्रदेश	16,245	19,441
10 महाराष्ट्र	27,789	31,838
11 मेघालय	—.	193
12. मैसूर	5,883	7,681
13. उड़ीसा	2,674	2,957
14 नागालैंड,	351	499
15 पंजाब	27,049	30,219
16 राजस्थान	7,864	8,970
17 तमिलनाडु	22,231	25,190
18 उत्तर प्रदेश	27,145	22,262
19 पश्चिम बंगाल	18,490	23,053
20 चण्डीगढ़	279	363
21 दादरा एण्ड नागर हवेली	—	103
22 दिल्ली	8,669	9,819
23 गोवा, दमन और दीव	589	827
24 पांडिचेरी	343	402
25. मणिपुर	67	233
26 त्रिपुरा	164	213
योग	2,38,397	2,81.845

(ख) और (ग) : जहां तक लघु उद्योगों का संबंध है अभी तक कोई विशिष्ट लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया जाता है ।

बिहार का विकास

5123. **श्री मधुकर :** क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दक्षिण बिहार की अपेक्षा उत्तरी बिहार में उद्योगों का विकास प्रायः न के बराबर ही रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने उत्तरी तथा दक्षिणी बिहार के उद्योगों के विकास के बारे में इस असन्तुलन की ओर क्या बिहार सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया है तथा इस असन्तुलन को दूर करने को कहा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस पर बिहार सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) (क) से (घ) दक्षिण बिहार से उत्तर बिहार औद्योगिक दृष्टि से अपेक्षाकृत अधिक पिछडा हुआ है। औद्योगिक दृष्टि से इसके पिछडे होने के कारण बाढ का बार बार आना, अवस्थापना सुविधाओ का अभाव तथा विशेषकर डेरी विकास, वस्त्र उद्योग और आधुनिक कृषि पर आधारित लघु उद्योगो सम्बन्धी औद्योगिक विभव का विदोहन न किया जा सकता है। यद्यपि राज्य सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध मे विशेष रूप से नही कहा गया है फिर भी उत्तर बिहार कृषि, सिचाई और ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण पर आने वाले नियोजित व्यय का अधिकांश भाग पहले से ही प्राप्त कर रहा है।

Composition of Central Advisory Council of Industries

5124. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) the composition of the present Central Advisory Council of Industries, and

(b) the basis on which members of this body are selected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD). (a) The composition of the present Central Advisory Council of Industries is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4197/72].

(b) The Members of the Central Advisory Council of Industries are appointed in the accordance with the provisions contained in sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951.

Allocation of Funds for Development of Small Scale Industries in Kerala

5125. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for the development of Small-Scale Industries in Kerala in the Fourth Five Year Plan, the amount spent so far, the number of industrial units set up and the number of persons provided with employment there; and

(b) whether the Central Government discussed this question with the Government of Kerala and if so, the outcome of the discussions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Yes, Sir. It was noted that overall expenditure on Village & Small Industries Sector would exceed the fourth plan outlay by Rs. 91.25 lakhs at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.		IVth Plan Outlay	1969-72 Actual Expenditure	1972-73 Anticipated	Total (Cols. 3 & 4)
1		2	3	4	5
1.	Small Scale Industries	362 00	246·24	71·04	317·28
2.	Industrial Estates	100·00	44·92	27·00	71·92

As on 31-12-1971, 12682 units were registered with the Director of Industries, Kerala. In respect of employment no specific information is available. However, some time back a survey of 1898 selected small scale units revealed that these units provided employment to 58,710 workers.

Centrally-sponsored special employment scheme for Kerala

5126. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Centrally-sponsored special employment programme has been launched in Kerala this year to provide employment and gainful vocation to the poor and backward sections of the society and if so, the main features thereof;

(b) the estimated cost of the programme; and

(c) how many districts in the State have been covered by the programme and the estimated number of people expected to be benefited by the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

Statement

The Planning Commission has approved the following 12 schemes under Kerala State's Special Employment Programme for 1972-73, involving an overall outlay of about Rs. 309 lakh

Sl. No.	Scheme	Outlay (Rs. lakhs)	Employment Potential	Area/Distt. covered
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Minor Irrigation schemes	29	Over 3 lakh mandays	Cherigannur
2.	Soil Conservation	25	7·8 lakh mandays	Quilon, Kottayam, Cannanore, Malappuram, Trivandrum, Ernakulam & Trichur
3	Cooperative dispensaries	4	88 persons	All districts
4	Rural dispensaries	80	1500 persons including doctors and other personnel	Do

1	2	3	4	5
5	Development of Palghat Infrastructure	Not yet indicated by State Govt.	0·61 lakh mandays	Palghat
6.	Cattle breeding centres	15	1145 persons	Do.
7.	Milk production schemes	43	1,000 educated persons and a large number of others	500 panchayats
8.	Improvement of Kottaram Canal	3	0·91 lakh mandays	Alleppey district
9.	Industrial Testing Laboratory	3	20 technical persons	Trivandrum
10.	Minor Irrigation in Pumpa Sugar Mill Area	14	N.A.	Pumpa area
11.	Industrial Schemes	90	2400 persons	Alleppey, Ernakulam, Trivandrum, Trichur and Calicut
12.	Employment of post-graduates	3	..	All districts

For undertaking these programmes a sum of Rs. 104 lakhs would be given as Central assistance and the balance would be contributed by the State Government.

These programmes are intended to create employment opportunities for all categories of job seekers, most of them are of a nature which will benefit the poor and backward sections in the State.

Allocation of Funds for Setting up Industries in Kerala during Fourth Plan

5127. **SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount earmarked for the setting up of new industries under the Fourth Plan and its share for Kerala State under the Central sector;

(b) the progress so far made by the industries set up in Kerala; and

(c) whether the targets of such industries in Kerala have been fulfilled and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Out of the total outlay of approximately Rs. 1581 crores envisaged on the completion/setting up of various Central industrial projects during the Fourth Plan, the share of Kerala amounted to approximately Rs. 57 crores. Consequent to the Mid-term appraisal, the revised share of Kerala amounts to Rs. 64 crores approximately.

(b) and (c). There are only two Central industrial projects in Kerala

with which Ministry of Industrial Development is administratively concerned and the progress in respect of these is given below:—

(i) *Printing Machinery Project of Hindustan Machine Tools at Kalamassery*:

A technical collaboration agreement for this project has been signed with M/s. Societa Nebiolo of Turin, Italy. The detailed project report has been approved by the Government. The Unit has programmed the assembly of printing and paper cutting machines out of SKDs/CKDs during 1972-73.

(ii) *Travancore Titanium Products*:

This is essentially a State Government project for which an outlay of Rs. 1.90 crores has been provided in the Fourth Plan, as Central share, for disbursement to the State Government. This entire sum has since been released to the State Government for investment in Travancore Titanium Products.

In addition to the above said two projects, a newsprint factory with an annual capacity to produce 70,000 tonnes of newsprint and 10,000 tonnes of magazine paper is also proposed to be set up in Kerala by the Hindustan Paper Corporation. The estimated cost of this project is of the order of Rs. 20—25 crores. Discussions with the State Government are in progress for the availability of raw materials and infra-structural facilities. Instrumentation Limited, Kota also propose to establish a Precision Instrument Factory near Palghat for the production of process control valves and allied items for which a beginning is expected to be made during 1973-74.

Besides the above, there are several Central industrial projects under implementation in Kerala during teh Fourth Plan, which are under the administrative control of other Ministries.

Allocation of Funds for Industries in Kerala

5128. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of money which the Central Government have given to the State Government of Kerala for the development of medium scale industries during the last three years;

(b) what has been the progress of the projects for which the Central fund was given;

(c) how does the allocation of Central fund compare with the allocations made to similar economically backward States for the same period; and

(d) whether in view of the slow development of the State's economy, the Central Government propose to raise their contribution to the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Central assistance is not allocated to the States either by sectors or by schemes/programmes but is given through block grants and loans on Annual plan basis.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement showing the allocation of Central assistance approved for the first four years of the plan period is laid on the Table of the House. (*Placed in Library. See* No. Lt-4098/72).

(d) Kerala's share of Central assistance can be considered in keeping with the overall pattern of allocation of Central block grants and loans.

Direct telephone line between Mannanthody and Tellicherry

5129 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received a mass petition from the Telephone subscribers of Mannanthody, Kerala requesting Government to take steps to directly connect Mannanthody with Tellicherry by a trunk telephone line and

(b) if so the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) A representation has been received from North Wynad Taluk Muslim League Committee in November 1972

(b) The suggestion is under examination for technical feasibility

Second Asian Population Conference in Tokyo

5130 SHRI P GANGADEB
SHRI P M MEHTA

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether India also attended the second Asian Population Conference in Tokyo on the 13th November 1972

(b) if so the names of countries which participated, and

(c) whether the Conference has given a call for an intensive innovative action to urgently bring under ontrol run-away human fertility?

THE PRIME MINISTER MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI). (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Member-countries of the ECAFE, which participated in the Conference were Australia, France India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Khamer Republic Republic of Korea Laor Malaysia Nepal Netherlands New Zealand Philippines Republic of Sri Lanka Thailand Union of Soviet socialist Republic United Kingdom United States of America, Republic of Vietnam and Hongkong Besides Federal Republic of Germany and Sweden sent their observers to the Conference

(c) No Sir

ट्रैक्टर के मूल्य मे वृद्धि

5134. **श्री लालजी भाई :** क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या दिनाक एक दिसम्बर 1972 के नवभारत टाइम्स मे छपे समाचार के अनुसार हिन्दुस्तान और 'एसकोर्ट्स' ट्रैक्टरो की कीमते पिछल वित्तीय वर्ष मे दो बार बढाई गई जिस के कारण किसान ट्रैक्टर खरीदने मे सकोच करन लगे है

(ख) क्या पचास हार्स पावर के 'हिन्दुस्तान" ट्रैक्टर की कीमत सितम्बर 1971 मे 24,900 रुपये से बढ कर फरवरी 1972 मे 32 900 रु० हो गई है और इसी प्रकार 'एसकोर्ट्स ट्रैक्टर की कीमत 19,930 रु० मे बढकर 25 200 रु० हो गई है, और

(ग) यदि हा तो किसानो की क्रय शक्ति से बाहर इस मूल्य वृद्धि के क्या कारण है और ट्रैक्टरो की कीमतो मे कमी करन के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय मे उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) (क) से (ग) ट्रैक्टरो के विक्रय मूल्य औद्योगिक लागत तथा मूल्य ब्यरो द्वारा लागत की विस्तृत

जांच करने के बाद की गई सिफारिशों पर सितम्बर, 1971 में लगाये गये थे। ब्यूरो ने ट्रैक्टर निर्माताओं द्वारा प्रस्तुत किये गये अभ्यावेदनों को ध्यान में रखकर पुनः जांच की एवं फरवरी, 1972 में फिर मूल्य बढ़ाये गये थे। प्रश्न के भाग (ख) में दिये गये हिन्दुस्तान 5.0 ट्रैक्टर तथा एस्कोर्ट ट्रैक्टर के मूल्यों के आंकड़े सही हैं।

विक्रय मूल्य में वृद्धि के निम्नलिखित कारण हैं :—

(1) देशी ट्रैक्टर बनाने में काम आने वाले आयातित पुर्जों की कीमत बढ़ जाना।

(2) देशी कच्चे माल तथा खरीदे गये पुर्जों की कीमतों में वृद्धि;

(3) सीधे मजदूरों की मजदूरी तथा ऊपरी खर्चों का बढ़ जाना (इसमें निरीक्षणकारी श्रमिकों पर होने वाला व्यय भी सम्मिलित है), वेतन-वृद्धि तथा मंहगाई भत्ते आदि का बढ़ जाना;

(4) आयातित पुर्जों पर सीमा शुल्क तथा तैयार ट्रैक्टरों पर उत्पादन शुल्क लगाया जाना।

ट्रैक्टरों की बिक्री में कमी मुख्य रूप से निम्नलिखित कारणों से आई है :—

(1) वित्तीय संस्थानों द्वारा ऋण सुविधाओं में कड़ाई बरतना तथा ऋणों की मंजूरी में विलम्ब होना;

(2) आसन्न भूमि सीमा विधान से उत्पन्न अनिश्चय की स्थिति; तथा

(3) कतिपय कृषि-उद्योग निगमों द्वारा कियास्क-खरीद की सुविधाओं को समाप्त कर दिया जाना।

ट्रैक्टर निमन्त्रण एककों को ट्रैक्टरों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने हेतु प्रत्येक संभव सहायता दी जाती है। आशा है कि उत्पादन में वृद्धि होने तथा ट्रैक्टर निर्माताओं के बीच परस्पर प्रतिद्वंद्विता होने से उनके मूल्य युक्तिसंगत स्तर पर आ जायेंगे।

Foreign aid for Fifth Plan

5135. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of foreign aid, country-wise, assured by different countries of the World for the Fifth Plan;

(b) whether the share of the Socialist countries has increased for this Plan; and

(c) the names of the countries which have assured the help?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Approach to the Fifth Five Year Plan and other relevant studies are under discussion and it is therefore not possible to provide any specific information at this stage.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

भूतपूर्व नरेशों द्वारा बन्दूक आदि रखा जाना

5136. श्री चर्तुभुज सेठी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने रियासतों के भूतपूर्व नरेशों तथा उन के परिवारों के सदस्यों को शस्त्रास्त्र (एक राइफल, एक बन्दूक तथा

एक रिवाल्वर या पिस्तौल और आवश्यकतानुसार अतिरिक्त गोला-बारूद) रखने की अनुमति दी है;

(ख) क्या उन्हें इसके निःशुल्क लायसेंस दिये जायेंगे; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसी व्यवस्था करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहिसिन) : (क) और (ख). जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ग) भूतपूर्व नरेशों, इत्यादि की मांगों तथा आवश्यकताओं सहित विभिन्न पहलुओं पर ध्यान रखते हुए निर्णय किया गया है ।

हथियारों के रखने के लिए शुल्क-लाइसेंसों को निशुल्क स्वीकृत करने के मामले में भूतपूर्व नरेशों तथा उनके परिवारों के छूट प्राप्त भतपूर्व सदस्यों को कुछ रिआयत दी गई है जैसा कि सा० का० नि० 991 दिनांक 13-7-1962 की संलग्न सारणी के मद सं० 7 के अधीन शस्त्र नियमों के अन्तर्गत जनता के अन्य छूट प्राप्त सदस्यों को इस समय उपलब्ध है ।

Demonstration by Shiv Sena men outside Air India Office

5137. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news that Shiv Sena staged a violent demonstration in front of the Air India Office, Bombay demanding "Jobs only for Marathi-speaking people"; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Government have seen a report that had appeared in the *Statesman* dated 20th November, 1972, regarding an alleged incident involving the Shiv Sena in Bombay. According to the information received from the Government of Maharashtra on 16th November, 1972, the Shiv Sena organised a procession to the Air India Office at Bombay to protest against the alleged attitude of the Air India authorities in not giving preference to Maharashtrians in the matter of recruitment. The procession was stopped at some distance from the Air India building. The officers of the Air India agreed to meet a delegation consisting of Shri Bal Thakre and six others. The delegation was taken by the Air India officers to the office of the Secretary, Air India, on the 21st floor of the building. The delegation wanted to discuss matters with the Chief Personnel Manager, who was not available in that building. He came after about two hours and went to the room inside the building where the members of the delegation were waiting. It is alleged that he was manhandled by some members of the Shiv Sena and given fist blows, outside the office room, as a result of which he sustained some injuries. An offence under sections 448, 323 and 114 of the Indian Penal Code has been registered and investigations are in progress. 3 persons are reported to have been arrested in this connection.

Applications from Gujarat for Licences

5138. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of firms which applied for Licences for setting up industries in Gujarat during 1970-71 and 1971-72;

(b) how many have been permitted; and

(c) the number of applications rejected and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). Between 1-1-1970 and 30-9-1972, 406 applications for industrial licences were received for setting up new undertakings in the State of Gujarat, against which 58 letters of intent and 8 industrial licences have been issued upto 30-11-72. 95 applications have been rejected for various reasons as were appropriate in each case, as for example reservation for the small scale sector; scarcity of raw materials; no scope for creation of additional capacity; disproportionately heavy expenditure on the import of capital goods; public sector angle; exemption under or non-applicability of the Industries (D&B) Act 1951 etc.

Posting of B.S.F. on West Bengal-Bangladesh Border

5139. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether nine battalions of the Border Security Force have been posted on West Bengal-Bangladesh Border; and

(b) if so, the fact thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Information about the development of the B.S.F. on the International border is of a secret nature and it is not considered desirable in the public interest to disclose the same.

Purchase of Khadi Cloth by Ministry of Communications

5140. SHRI CHIRANJIB JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has discontinued purchase of Khadi cloth; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The khadi cloth is being used for the Ministry and the monitoring Organisations. The mill-made cloth has, however, been allowed to be used as a purely *ad hoc* measure for fabrication of uniforms for the P. & T. and OCS staff. This has been done due to persistent demand from the beneficiaries that the uniforms made out of Khadi cloth get quickly soiled and do not stand the strain of hard wear besides being less durable.

Payment of Salary and Allowances to the Employees whose Services were terminated after 1968 Strike

5141. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Central Government employees, particularly of the P. & T. and Railway Departments were arrested and dismissed in connection with the September 1968 strike, have subsequently been reinstated with pay and allowances for the period they were out of employment;

(b) if so, the reasons for not giving equally favourable consideration to those employees whose services were terminated but who were not arrested nor proceeded against departmentally; and

(c) whether this later category will also now be granted their pay and allowances for the period they were out of employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c): Though no exact information is readily available about the number of Central Government employees particularly in the P. & T. Department and the Railways who might have been arrested and dismissed in connection with their participation in the last strike of September, 1968 and might have been re-instated later with pay and allowances, the general position in this regard is as follows:—

In the case of employees dismissed from service, on their re-instatement in service as a result of appeal or review or as a result of Court decisions, the competent authority, who orders such reinstatement, is empowered to determine, after taking into account the merits and circumstances of each case and the orders of the court, if any, in this regard, the quantum of pay and allowances to be allowed to each such employee for the period intervening between the date of dismissal and reinstatement.

In regard to temporary Government employees, under Rule 5(1) of the Central Civil Services (Temporary Service) Rules, 1965, the services of a temporary Government servant are liable to termination at any time by a notice of one month given either by the Government servant or by the appointing authority. If, however, the services of such an employee are terminated immediately, he is to be paid a sum equivalent to the amount of his pay plus allowances for the preiod of notice at the same rates at which he was drawing them immediately before the termination of his service, or as the case may be, for the period by which such notice falls short of one month. In the case of temporary employees, whose services had been terminated at the time of the Central Government employees' strike in September, 1968, Government had, as a measure of liberalisation, decided that such employees, should be taken back in service without prejudice to their liability for appropriate disciplinary Government servants after the termination of their services, the question of allowing them pay and allowances for the intervening period prior to their being taken back in service could these employees had ceased to be action under the service rules. As not arise.

Advertisements given by Public Undertakings

5142. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the First, Second and Third quarters of 1972, the largest number of advertisements from various Public Sector Undertakings went to the 'Statesman' 'Times of India', 'Hindustan Times' and 'Indian Express'; and

(b) if so, whether this is consistent with the policy of diffusing concentration of the Press monopoly?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b): Public undertakings make their own arrangements for releasing advertisements to newspapers to meet their publicity requirements. The information sought is not available with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting since the functioning of these enterprises comes under various Ministries.

Public undertakings have been advised to make increasing use of small and medium newspapers for their advertising.

Commemorative Postage Stamp to make the 25th Anniversary of Famous Singer Sehgal

5143. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the 25th anniversary of the death of the

renowned and world famous singer, Sehgal falls due in January, 1973; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to issue a special postage stamp to commemorate the occasion?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes.

(b) No. Normally commemorative stamps on personalities are considered for issue on the birth or death centenaries or on the 1st or 10th death anniversaries.

Irregular appointments in National Industrial Development Corporation and Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.

5144. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Managing Director of the National Industrial Development Corporation is also the Chairman of Bharat Pumps and Compressors, Ltd.;

(b) whether any complaints of nepotism have been received by the said Managmg-Director/Chairman in the matter of irregular appointments to officers posts in both these public sector undertakings; and.

(c) if so, whether the complaints have been investigated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c): Complaints of nepotism in N.I.D.C. were received and were duly investigated.

Seminar of Economic Journalists held at New Delhi

5146. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether over 50 Economic Journalists from Asia, Africa, East and West Europe and the U.S.A. participated in a Seminar held in New Delhi from 4th to 9th December, 1972;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed; and

(c) the decisions arrived at?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a): A seminar of economic journalists was organised by the Forum of Financial Writers, New Delhi, which is a private body and is an association of economic journalists. It is understood that about 50 journalists from overseas were invited to the Seminar.

(b) and (c): A copy of the statement issued by the Seminar on the conclusion of its deliberations is placed on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* LT-1099/71.]

Visit of the Union Minister to Vijayawada on 23rd November, 1972

5147. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Minister visited Vijayawada on 23rd November, 1972 to acquaint himself with the Law and Order situation in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether he submitted any report to the Prime Minister; and what is his assessment of the situation; and

(c) the assistance provided by the Centre to the Andhra Pradesh Government over this situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). The Central Government have remained in close touch with the Government of Andhra Pradesh in regard to the recent developments in the State affecting law and order. Shri R. N. Mirdha, Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, visited Hyderabad, Vijayawada and Guntur between 22nd and 24th November, 1972 to assess the situation and review measures needed for restoration of normalcy. The State Government have been provided with necessary assistance of the armed forces of the Union.

Metal Detector made by National Physical Laboratory for Detecting Letter Bombs

5148. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Scientists of the National Physical Laboratory have made an improved version of the metal detector which helps in detecting letter bombs; and

(b) if so, the main features of the experiment?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This "Letter Bomb Detector" consists of an electronic radio frequency generator, a sensing device and a highly sensitive electronic detector. When a letter containing a bomb is passed through the sensing device, an aural signal alongwith a visual indication is given out by the electronic detector.

मीडियम वेव पर स्थानीय कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करने वाले मध्य प्रदेश के रेडियो केन्द्रों की सं

5149. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय मध्य प्रदेश में आकाशवाणी के कितने केन्द्रों से मीडियम वेव पर स्थानीय कार्यक्रम प्रसारित होते हैं तथा अन्य प्रसारण रिले किए जाते हैं;

(ख) इन केन्द्रो का प्रसारण क्षेत्र क्या है; और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश के पूरे क्षेत्रफल में से कितने प्रतिशत क्षेत्र मे इन केन्द्रो के प्रसारण सुने जा सकते हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) 3 सहायक केन्द्रों समेत पांच ।

(ख) भूभाग, बिजली तथा वेव-लैन्थ पर निर्भर करते हुए केन्द्रों की प्रसारण परिधि 24 किलो मीटर से लेकर 269 किलोमीटर तक अलग अलग है ।

(ग) उपर्युक्त केन्द्रों द्वारा मीडियम वेव पर लगभग 49 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र तथा शार्टवेव पर लगभग 100 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र प्रसारण क्षेत्र में आता है ।

टेलीप्रिंटर मशीनों का निर्माण

5150. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिन्टर द्वारा कितनी टेलीप्रिन्टर मशीनें बनाई गई; और

(ख) इन में विभिन्न लिपियों की अलग अलग कितनी मशीनें हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क)—

वर्ष	निर्मित टेलीप्रिन्टरों की संख्या
1970–71	4,499
1971–72	3,844

इसके अतिरिक्त कम्पनी ने बहुत से संलग्न (अटेचमेंट), अनुषंगी औजार (एनसीलरीज) और लाइन एकक भी बनाये हैं । वर्ष 1970–71 और 1971–72 के दौरान बनाये गए टेलीप्रिन्टरों की तुल्यांक अददों के अनसार कुल संख्या क्रमशः 4,911 और 4,779 थी ।

(ख)

लिपि	मशीनों की संख्या	
	1970-71	1971–72
अंग्रेजी (रोमन)	4,048	3,703
देवनागरी	59	135
अरबी	392	6

पांचवीं योजना में कृषि फार्मों तथा खनिज विकास के लिये धन का नियतन

5151. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पांचवी योजना मे कृषि फार्मों तथा खनिज विकास के लिए निर्धारित की गई राशि इस कार्य के लिए चौथी योजना में दी गई राशि में दुगुनी है; और

(ख) इन कार्यों के लिए किए गए राज्यवार आवंटन का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना की तैयारी का काम इस समय चल रहा है और क्षेत्रीय आवंटनों के बारे में अभी निर्णय लिया जाना है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Sale and Purchase of Immovable Properties in Delhi

5152. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the walled city of Delhi, the sale and purchase of immovable properties are governed by the Punjab Pre-emption Act of 1913, which gives preferential rights to certain categories of persons like the owner of contiguous house to purchase property in preference to an outsider of a Mohalla;

(b) whether this Act was amended in Punjab in 1960 giving pre-emptive rights only to the tenants;

(c) whether the amendments in the Act have also been extended to Delhi; if not, the reasons for this discrimination; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to extend these amendments in the parent Act to cover the sale and purchase of property within the walled city of Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The question of extending to Delhi the amendments made in the Act in Punjab, in 1960, was considered in 1961 but, as the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 did not permit the person acquiring a house occupied by a tenant to take possession thereof for a period of five years, it was decided that the amendments need not be extended. However, on receipt of a suggestion recently, the question is being further reviewed.

Expansion of Bigger Business Houses

5153. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided that bigger business houses should be permitted to continue to expand in industrially backward areas; and

(b) if so, the gist of the decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). According to the Revised Licensing Policy announced in 1970, the larger industrial houses are expected to participate primarily in the core and heavy investment sectors. Government have been considering the question of allowing larger houses in the middle sector if they propose to set up industries in backward areas. No final decision has been taken in the matter.

Remuneration rates of Telegram Messengers

5154. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rates of remuneration for Telegram Messengers have been revised recently by Government;

(b) if so, a comparative statement of the new and old rates;

(c) if not, whether revision of these rates is under the consideration of Government; and

(d) the likely date by which a decision in the matter would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Decision will be taken as early as possible. No anticipated date can be specified.

Special Allowance Payable to Cashiers and Staff Handling Stores in A.I.R.

5155. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cashiers working in the All India Radio draw a Special Allowance or handling cash;

(b) if so, whether other categories of employees handling Stores worth lakhs of rupees are also given any allowance; and

(c) if not, whether the Storekeepers enjoy any other financial benefits or whether they are required to deposit a Security amount of Rs. 5/- per annum for handling the stores?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Storekeepers in All India Radio are in a higher scale of pay than Cashiers. The higher scale has been allowed in view of the nature of their work. Both Cachiers and Storekeepers have to furnish accepable security as prescribed under the General Financial Rules. This position is not peculiar to All India Radio alone.

Launching of a Statellite for T.V.

5156. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up a plan to launch a Satellite for T.V. in pursuance of a National Television System, having ruled out a purely terrestrial system on the ground that it would cost about 3 times more than a hybrid system made up of satellite and terrestrial network; and

(b) if so, the main outlines of this plan?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Details of a plan to utilise a satellite for a National Television System are still being worked out.

Guidelines for States for preparing proposals for inclusion in approach to Fifth Plan

5157. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state whether Planning Commission has issued directions to the States to formulate their proposals according to the guidelines given by the Commission on the approach to the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): No Sir. Since Planning Commission has yet to take a view on many matters relating to the Fifth Plan, no guidelines have yet been issued to States by the Planning Commission in connection with the formulation of the States' Fifth Plans.

Development of Backward Areas in Mysore during Fifth Plan

5158. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the main features of the proposals submited by the State of Mysore for the development of backward areas in the State during the Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):

STATEMENT

The Fifth Five Year Plan of Mysore State is in the early stages of preparation. In "The Approach to the Fifth Five Year Plan of Mysore State" forwarded by the Government of Mysore, the following are the main features of the broad approach to the development of backward areas;

(a) On the basis of weighted mean of relevant economic indicators the districts of Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur and Bijapur have been classed as least developed, Bihar being the most backward district. Efforts are being made in all sectors to bring the backward areas on par with the rest of the State.

(b) The Western Ghats region of the State is a backward area and plans are being prepared for an integrated development of this region.

(c) Eleven districts of Mysore State, namely, Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur,

Dharwar, Gulbarga, Hassan, Mysore, North Kanara, Raichur, South Kanara and Tumkur, have been considered industrially backwrd and facilities of concessional finance from institutions would be available to entrepreneurs starting industries in these districts Further a subsidy upto Rs 5 lakhs would be given by the Central Government on the fixed capital investment of new units to be started in the district of Raichur, Dharwar and Mysore In these backward districts the down payment for land allotted by the Mysore State Industrial Areas Development Board, will only be 10 per cent as against 20 per cent in the case of other districts sales-tax will be exempted m the case of capital goods purchased within the State and the Mysore State Finance Corporation will accept equitable mortgages in cases not covered by Government exemption from stamp duty

(d) The State has offered incentives for starting new industries such as contribution towards the preparation of feasibility studies, cash refund of sales-tax on the raw materials and exemption from payment of electricity tax for the first five years of production exemption of conversion fine leviable on agricultural lands put for industrial uses and facility of payment in instalments for developed land allotted by the Mysore State Industrial Areas Development Board

Additional Chance for Government Employees to Appear in IAS Examination

5159 SHRI D N SINGH
CH RAM SEWAK

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state·

(a) whether the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission for providing an additional chance to every Government employee (not already in Class I), who has completed six years of service and is less than 35 years of age to sit at the regular IAS Examination is under consideration of the Union Government since April, 1969, and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in arriving at a decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The recommendation is under consideration along with all other connected recommendations relating to Class I Services

Licensed Capacity of Safety Razor Blades Industry

5160 SHRI K SURYANARAYANA Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) the total capacity licensed for the manufacture of safety Razor blades in the country

(b) what is the share of Messrs Harbanslal Malhotra and Sons, Calcutta and their Associates in the country out of this,

(c) whether some Letters of Intent have not as yet been utilised, if so, the particulars thereof, and

(d) the particulars of applications for Industrial Licences for the manufacture of Razor Blades rejected during the last two years upto-date and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) The total licensed/registered capacity for the manufacture of Safety Razor Blades is 2580 million Nos per annum

(b) 1840 Million Nos per annum.

(c) Letters of Intent to the following 11 parties for the manufacture of

Safety Razor Blades for a total capacity of 2610 Million Nos. per annum have been issued:—

1. M/s. U.P. State Industrial Corporation Ltd., Kanpur.
2. Shri K. P. Agarwal, New Delhi.
3. Shri V. Balakrishna, Madurai.
4. M/s. Mysore State Industrial and Development Corporation Ltd., Bangalore.
5. M/s. Poddar Estates Ltd., Calcutta.
6. M/s. Cosmosteels Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.
7. M/s. Ghaziabad Engineering Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
8. M/s. Vithal Vaman Muthye. Bombay.
9. M/s. S. G. Agarwalla, Jaipur.
10. Mr. Kaippully Ramdas, London.
11. M/s. Precision Machinery Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

(d) No application for industrial licence for the manufacture of Razor Blades has been finally rejected during the last two years.

Declaration of Bikaner as Backward District

5161. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bikaner has been declared to be one of the industrially backward Districts of Rajasthan; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The District could not satisfy the criteria prescribed for the purpose.

Production of T.V. Sets

5162. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of T.V. sets in the country at present;

(b) whether the present production is utterly inadequate to meet the increasing demand for T.V. sets; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to augment the production thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c). Nine manufacturers, three in the organised sector with a licenced capacity of 40,000 sets and six in the small scale sector (including two consortia) with a capacity of 30,000 sets have established manufacture of TV sets in the country, based on indigenous know-how; more new units are gradually establishing production. Over 50,000 TV sets of good quality have been produced so far.

A demand projection study conducted by All India Radio in 1969 had assessed the total requirement of TV sets for the period up to the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan as 3.7 lakhs sets, for TV sets priced at Rs. 2,000 which is the current price range. To meet the demand an annual capacity of over 2.8 lakh sets has been sanctioned. Of this, a capacity of 1,10,000 sets has been sanctioned in the organised (both private and public) sector, and over 1,70,000 sets in the small scale sector. A substantial portion of this capacity is likely to be established during the coming year. With the increased production of TV sets the supply is expected to be adequate in relation to the demand. A continuous watch is being kept on the demand and production and further capacity will be created as and when necessary.

Centralised Reforms Agency

5163. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have rejected the proposal of Administrative Reforms Commission on Personnel Administration especially the recommendations regarding Centralised reforms agency which would be advised by an Advisory Council on administrative reforms; and

(b) if so, the reasons for rejection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the ARC in its report "Personnel Administration" are at varying stages of consideration. The decisions taken so far on this report are included in the statement which is proposed to be laid on the Table of the House on the 20th December, 1972. The ARC's recommendation referred to by the Hon. Member is contained in its report on "The Machinery of the Government of India and its Procedures of work" and reads as follows:—

"There should be set up a council on administrative reforms to advise the central reforms agency on the planning of its programme of work, to review progress, to help induct fresh thinking into its working, and to coordinate the activities of the different professional organisations engaged in research on problems of public management. The council should consist of eight members, drawn from Members of Parliament, experienced administrators and eminent scholars interested in public administration. It may be presided over by the Deputy Prime Minister."

The Government's decision on this recommendation is indicated below:—

"The ARC has conducted a major probe into administration and put forward a number of new ideas in its various reports. What is now required at least for some time to come, is assimilation of the ideas already received. Government, therefore, feel that it would be premature to set up the council proposed by the ARC".

This decision was included in the statements laid on the Table of the House on 11th August, 1971 and 17th November, 1971, respectively.

Setting up of Industries in Backward Areas fith Technical Collaboration of Industrialists

5164. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to seek technical collaboration with industrialists for setting up industries in the Backward areas; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRASAD): (a). There is no such proposal under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Crime Cases in Delhi

5165. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state how many Crime Cases have been registered in Delhi during the last six months.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): 20,323 crime cases were registered in Delhi during the last six months, from 1st June to 30th November, 1972.

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली में प्रबन्धक और मुख्य लेखापाल की नियुक्ति

5166. **श्री एस० एम० सक्सेना :**
श्री भोला राउत :

क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली स्थित खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन में पर्याप्त समय से प्रबन्धक एवं मुख्य लेखापाल की नियुक्ति नहीं की गई है

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है, और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाई की है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग का कथन है कि खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली में प्रमुख लेखा अधिकारी का कोई पद नहीं है । प्रबन्धक का पद नवम्बर 1971 से रिक्त है ।

(ख) प्रबन्धक को नियुक्ति इसलिए नहीं की जा सकी क्योंकि पुराने वेतन क्रम में इस पद के लिये कोई योग्यता प्राप्त व्यक्ति उपलब्ध नहीं हुआ ।

(ग) सरकार ने अब उच्चतर वेतन क्रम में पद को बड़ा बना दिया है । स्थान को भरने के लिये प्रशासनिक अभ्युपाय किये जा रहे है ।

विज्ञान और तकनीकी क्षेत्र में भारत-अमरीकी सहयोग

5167. **श्री एम० एस० गुरुपदस्वामी :** क्या **विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने विज्ञान तथा तकनीकी क्षेत्र में भारत अमरीकी सहयोग को सीमित करने की दिशा में कोई कदम उठाए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह सीमा किन किन क्षेत्रों में लगाई गई है और

(ग) आत्म निर्भरता की दिशा में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अमरीकी सहयोग की किस सीमा तक कम किया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास और विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) नहीं श्रीमान ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ?

(ग) इस वर्ष के आरम्भ से अमरीकी सहायता के एक अंश के निलम्बन होने तथा आत्म निर्भरता की दिशा में त्वरित विकास की घोषित नीति के दृष्टिकोण से भारत को अमरीकी सहायता के सम्पूर्ण प्रश्न का सरकार द्वारा हाल ही पुनरीक्षण किया गया था । प्रत्येक परियोजना को निरन्तर रखने की आवश्यकता तथा आवश्यकता की कसौटी की यथावत् प्रयोज्यता से प्रत्येक विशेषज्ञ के विषय में सभी सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों के निकटतम परामर्श से भारत-अमरीकी तकनीकी सहयोग परियोजना का एक आलोचनात्मक पुनरीक्षण किया गया था । इस पुनरीक्षण के फलस्वरूप यह निश्चय किया गया था कि सितम्बर 1972 के अन्त के पश्चात निरन्तर रखने के लिए 29 अमरीकी क्षेत्र विशेषज्ञों के साथ केवल छः परियोजनाओं की आवश्यकता है ।

Economic Cooperation from Foreign Countries for formulation of Fifth Plan

5168. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has initiated discussions with a number of foreign countries with a view to ascertaining their economic cooperation in the context of formulation of Fifth Plan;

(b) if so, names of foreign countries concerned and their views in the matter; and

(c) the conclusions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). Discussions have recently taken place with the representatives of a number of foreign countries for the development of economic cooperation in the near future including the Fifth Five Year Plan period. Talks have been held with U.K., France, Japan, U.S.S.R., Iraq, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, GDR Singapore, Rumania, Guinea. All the countries have expressed their desire to cooperate with India on the basis of mutual benefit. Some sectors where cooperation can be entered into have been tentatively earmarked, but further discussions will be necessary to identify more specifically the area of cooperation.

Ban on influx of Hippies into the Country

5169. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government propose to ban the influx of Hippies into our country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): With a view to limiting the entry and stay in India of foreigners who are likely to be a social nuisance because of their indulgence in narcotics, indecent behaviour, vagrancy, begging, etc. suitable instructions have been issued to the Indian Missions abroad and the State Governments etc.

Stress in the Annual Plan for 1973-74 on Generation of Employment opportunities

5170. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Wil lthe Minister of PLANNING to be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made provision in the annual plan for 1973-74 for generation of additional employment opportunities and ensuring minimum facilities with regard to education, housing and drinking water to the bulk of the population; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The Annual Plan discussions for 1973-74 with Central Ministries and State Governments are still in progress. The Plan will be finalised only by March 1973.

Placing of Television Broadcasting Satellite in Orbit

5172. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of India's Space Scienctists to place in orbit a television broadcasting satellite built and launched wholly by Indian Scientists before the end of 1981 have been cleared by the Government;

(b) whether on being completed synchronous satellite will provide television coverage to virtually each of India's 3000 towns and 5,65,000 villages; and

(c) if so, the total estimated cost of this scheme?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). The details of synchronous satellite for television broadcast the extent of coverage that can be achieved with such satellite and the estimated cost of such system are still being worked out.

Selection of Officers for Delhi Judicial Service Cadre

5173. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Delhi Judicial Service Cadre 61 Officers were selected from different States with different pay scales;

(b) whether Officers from different States, notwithstanding their seniority are getting pay according to different pay scales with the result that some senior Officers from one State getting less pay than their Juniors from other States;

(c) whether some Officers with 6 to 8 years service from Uttar Pradesh opted for the pay scale of Delhi Judicial Service but their pay has been fixed at the minimum ignoring their previous service period as a result of which they are getting less pay than they were drawing in their parent State; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to revise the pay structure and make it more attractive to draw the best Officers from every State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir, but only 49 actually joined.

(b) At the time of the initial constitution of the Delhi Judicial Service Officers belonging to six different States were selected. They were enjoying at that time different emoluments and Scales of Pay. The scales of pay in the Delhi Judicial Service being lower than the scales in which some of these officers were drawing pay at the time of their appointment to the Service, they were allowed the option to retain their parent scales as personal to them while holding posts in the Delhi Judicial Service. Consequently, there is no uniformity in the scales in which pay is drawn by officers of the Delhi Judicial Service.

(c) Yes, Sir. The officers have reprensented and the reprensations are under consideration.

(d) There is no proposal at present to revise the pay structure of the Delhi Judicial Service.

Foreign Private Investment and Technical Collaboration

5174. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the diversification of entrepreneurship, emphasis on non-traditional industries, reduction in the use of imported materials, reduction in the quantum of external aid and promotion of exports have boosted our industrial growth;

(b) whether Government's policy in respect of foreign private investment which had become increasingly selective and the emphasis now on more technical collaboration are bearing fruits; and

(c) if so, by when the selective foreign private investment and technical collaboration are expected to end once for all?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. These are some of the factors which have contributed to overall growth

of industrial production in the country. A basic objective of Governments' foreign collaboration policy is the selective import of technology along with emphasis on indigenous research and development, so as to gradually reduce dependence on foreign know-how and thereby conserve scarce foreign exchange resources. Even though a substantial industrial base has been developed in the country, technological gaps exist in certain complicated and newer areas of technology. It would not, therefore, be to the benefit of the country to entirely stop the import of those technologies which have as yet not developed indigenously.

Supply of Equipment for Aluminium Sheet Rolloing Mill Bombay by H.E.L. Bhopal

5175. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Heavy Electricals Factory, Bhopal has supplied the entire equipment completely of its own for the Aluminium Sheet Rolling Mill near Bombay; and

(b) if so, the amount of the foreign exchange saved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal has supplied the entire equipment consisting of Large Main Mill Drive Motors, Auxiliary Motors, Thyristor Transformers, Ventilation Equipment, Thyristor Convertors and Controls for the Aluminium Sheet Rolling Mill near Bombay. The only equipment imported was Thyristor Convertors and Controls which are not manufactured in the country. The amount of foreign exchange saved is approximately Rs. 40 lakhs.

Setting up of State Planning Board for Rajasthan

5176. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision to set up State Planning Board for Rajasthan was taken some time back;

(b) if so, whether the Board has not so far been set up;

(c) if so the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the State Planning Board is expected to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (d). The Government of Rajasthan have under active consideration a proposal to set up a State Planning Board consisting of experts from the fields of economics, engineering and other specialisations. The Board is likely to be set up shortly.

Foreign know-how in Telephone System

5177. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to send a delegation of experts to some foreign countries for freign know-how on the Telephone system in India; and

(b) if so, when the delegation will go to the foreign countries and the names of the countries to be visited?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

National Development Corporation

5178. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Development Corporation Limited has plans to expand its operations abroad; and

(b) if so, the main features of the plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the last five years, the NIDC has executed a number of projects abroad and has gained flattering recognition from Governments and entrepreneures m other countries as well as from international agencies viz. UNIDO, for its professional consultancy assignments. In the light of this experience, the NIDC expects to be increasingly called upon to provide consultancy services abroad.

Allocation of Funds for setting up of Industries in West Bengal, U.P., and A.P.

5179 SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the centre has recently sanctioned Rs. 162 crores for setting up new industries in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, how many units have been set up since then and the amount sanctioned for similar purpose for U.P., Haryana and Andhra Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The following are the figures of Fourth Five Year Plan outlay for large and medium industries according to the States' Plans:

West Bengal	..	Rs. 874.77 lakhs
Haryana	..	Rs. 316.00 lakhs
Andhra Pradesh	..	Rs. 1023.09 do
Uttar Pradesh	..	Rs. 2372.50 do

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली में परामर्शदात्री समिति

5180. **श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा :**
श्री भोला राउत :

क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत कई वर्षों से खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली मे एक परामर्शदात्री समिति कार्य कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके अध्यक्ष का नाम क्या है तथा उसके कर्तव्य और अधिकार क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या इस समिति से खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन को कोई लाभ है और क्या भवन के कार्यकर्ताओं के हितों के सम्बन्ध में यह समिति कोई निर्णायक भूमिका निभाती है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) **डा० युद्धवीर सिंह** : वे सलाहकार समिति के सदस्यों के परामर्श से भवन को चलाने में प्रबंधक को सलाह और मार्गदर्शन देते हैं ।

(ग) जी, हां ।

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली में चोरी

5181. **श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा :**
श्री जनसाह प्रसाद :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन नई दिल्ली मे इस वर्ष लगभग 21000 रु० की राशि गायब हो गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह चोरी का मामला है अथवा गबन का ;

(ग) इस घटना के लिए भवन के किस अधिकारी को जिम्मेदार ठहराय गया है ; और

(घ) क्या इस सम्बन्ध मे सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कोई विभागीय जाच की गई है और यदि नही, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग का कथन है कि लोहे की आलमारी जिसमे 21,111.60 रु० थे 1 मई, 1972 को खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के लेखा अनुभाग से गायब हो गयी।

(ख) से (घ) पुलिस द्वारा और विभाग द्वारा जांच की जा रही है।

Self-Employment Complex in Katedhan (Hyderabad)

5182. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of units which will promote self-employment in the complex at Katedhan near Hyderabad;

(b) the total number of persons to whom employment is expected to be given; and

(c) how many will be in self employment units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) 3,336.

(b) 18,344.

(c) 13,344.

Manufacture of Indigenous T.V. components to reduce import content

5183. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the import content being allowed per T.V. set at present;

(b) the effects being made by Government to reduce import content;

(c) the applications for manufacture of T.V. Components recommended by the Department to the Licensing Committee during the last six months;

(d) the applications for manufacture of T V Components pending with the Department and when the Department plans to dispose them of; and

(e) whether there is any guidline to give preference to Indian entrepreneur with engineering background?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (e). An import content of Rs. 90 is being permitted at present per TV set. Additionally, Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) distribute the picture tubes used in the TV sets. BEL either import the picture tube or the glass

envelope which is then made into a picture tube by BEL; in either case the import involved is about Rs. 100 per piece. Government are making efforts to reduce this import content progressively, by setting up indigenous manufacture of the imported components including the glass envelopes. For the manufacture of 'deflection components' which constitute a significant part of the import content, industrial licence has been granted to one firm in the organised sector and a letter of intent has been issued to a unit in the public sector. In addition, twenty five units in the small scale sector have been given approval for the manufacture of TV components.

Two applications for the manufacture of TV components were raferred to the Licensing Committee during the last six months; one of these was from a public sector unit to whom a letter of intent has been given and the other was from a firm with foreign equity which was rejected Four other applications are being processed.

A technical panel has examined the question relating to the manufacture of glass shells required for TV picture tubes. Its report is under consideration. This manufacture will become necessary when the production of TV sets becomes large during the 5th plan period running into many lakhs per annum.

In granting licences/approvals preference is given to Indian entrepreneurs who possess requisite technical background and can provide the necessary technical input required for the manufacture of quality products.

Supply of news reports to Regional Small Newspapers

5184. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to supply news reports to the representatives of regional small newspapers who represent their papers in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI BHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). The Press Information Bureau make available to 19 accredited correspondents, who represent small newspapers from different parts of the country in New Delhi, daily Press releases, feature articles and other publicity material in the same manner as provided to other accredited correspondents. The accredited correspondents small newspapers also receive important Government Reports and documents like Railway and General Budget papers and annual reports of Ministries. The Bureau also follows a liberal policy regarding accreditation of correspondents of small newspapers.

Consultancy services by National Industrial Development Corporation

5185 SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited, a public sector undertaking, has decided to provide consultancy services in non-traditional spheres such as pollution control and traffic engineering; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Corporation is taking steps, through recruitment of suitable personnel and appropriate training, to equip itself to render consultancy service in the fields of pollution con-

trol and Traffic Engineering. As its capacities and capabilities develop in these fields, it proposes to render consultancy services to industries and Municipal authorities.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर की कुश्ती लड़ने के लिये गद्दा की अनुपलब्धता

5186. **श्री धनसाह प्रधान :**

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत मे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर की कुश्ती लडने योग्य एक भी गद्दा उपलब्ध नही है ;

(ख) क्या तीन-चार वर्ष पूर्व बिडला मिल अखाडे संचालक ने गृह मन्त्रालय से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर की कुश्ती लडने के लिये विदेशी गद्दो का आयात किये जाने की अनुमति मांगी थी , और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनको इसकी अनुमति न किये जाने के क्या कारण है तथा कुश्ती सम्बन्धी सुविधाएं देने के लिए सरकार क्या सहयोग दे रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) राष्ट्रीय खेल संस्थान पटियाला और दिल्ली स्थित उनके राजघाट प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर की कुश्ती लड़ने योग्य कुश्ती के गद्दे हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त, भारतीय कुश्ती फेडरेशन और कुछ राज्यों की खेल परिषदों के पास भी ऐसे गद्दे बताए जाते है ।

(ख) और (ग). मैसर्स बिरला कोटन और वीविंग मिल्स लिमिटेड ने कुश्ती के गद्दे और कुश्ती के जूतों के आयात हेतु एक आयात लाइसेंस की स्वीकृति के लिए 29 अगस्त, 1971 को आवेदन-पत्र दिया था । आवेदन-पत्र आयात और निर्यात के मुख्य नियन्त्रक के विचाराधीन है ।

Project reports submitted by Hindustan Paper Corporation

5187. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of NDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the projects reports submitted by the Hindustan Paper Corporation have been approved; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof and the reason for delay in the execution of these projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Project Report submitted by the Hindustan Paper Corporation in respect of Nagaland Project has been approved by the Government. The other Project Reports in respect of Kerala Newsprint Project and Assam Paper and Pulp Project are under examination.

(b) The Project Report in respect of Nagaland Project which has been recently approved, envisages production of 30,000 tonnes of pulp and paper per annum. Substantial progress has been made in placing orders for plant and equipment. Some nucleus staff has also been put in position. All possible efforts are being made to expedite the implementation of the Project.

ईंट भट्टा उद्योग में कोयले की कमी

5188. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ईंट भट्टा उद्योग में गिरावट का एकमात्र कारण कोयले की कमी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या ईंट भट्टा उद्योग को चलाने वालों को कोयले की सीधी सप्लाई सुनिश्चित कराने के लिए कोई योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): (क) जी, नही ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नही उठता ।

खोई से कागज बनाने के लिये लाइसेंस देना

5189. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या खोई से कागज बनाने के लिए 11 औद्योगिक उपक्रमो को लाइसैंस दिये गये थे ;

(ख) क्या बाद में उनके लाइसैंस रद्द कर दिये गये थे; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). 10 उपक्रमों के लाइसेंस रद्द करने पड़ क्योंकि परियोजना का कार्यान्वयन नही किया था । बाकी उपक्रम अर्थात मै० अशोक पेपर मिल्स परियोजना स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में प्रभावी कदम उठा रहा है । उन्होंने अपने आशारित कच्चा माल गन्ने की खोई उपलब्ध न होने के कारण गन्ने की खोई के बदले बांस निश्चित किया है ।

सांगली कोआपरेटिव सुगर फैक्टरी को कागज बनाने के लिये लाइसेंस देना

5190. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सागली कोआपरेटिव सुगर फैक्टरी को खोई से कागज बनाने के लिए कोई लाइसैंस दिया गया है ।

(ख) यदि हा, तो यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा , और

(ग) बाजार मे यह कागज कब तक आ जायेगा ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हा ।

(ख) और (ग). यह परियोजना खोई से अखबारी और आर्ट कागज बनाने के लिए है । पार्टी ने ग्रेट ब्रिटेन की एक फर्म के साथ परियोजना

रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के बारे में बातचीत की है। कोलम्बो योजना के अधीन 25000 पौंड के भुगतान के लिए आवश्यक अनुमति दे दी गई है। परियोजना रिपोर्ट लगभग छः महीने की अवधि में तैयार हो जायेगी। सामान्यतः नया कागज एक से पांच वर्ष की अवधि में उत्पादन शुरू कर देता है।

Circulation figure of "Dainik Avantika" of M.P.

5191. SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are aware that the actual circulation of "Dainik Avantika" of Madhya Pradesh is still less than what has even claimed; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). As a result of an on-the-spot check by a circulation team of the office of the Registrar of Newspapers, the circulation of the Hindi daily 'Avantika' for the calendar years 1969 and 1970 was assessed, in June 1971, at 2,500 copies. This was lower than what the publisher had claimed for the concerned period. The circulation of the daily is being rechecked next year.

भारत द्वारा श्री हरिकोटा रेंज से प्रथम उपग्रह छोड़ने का कार्यक्रम रद्द करना

5192. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या अंतरिक्ष मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्री हरिकोटा रेन्ज से प्रथम भारतीय उपग्रह अन्तरिक्ष में छोड़ने की योजना रद्द कर दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की भावी योजना क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, इलैक्ट्रानिक्स मंत्री, गृह मंत्री, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री, तथा अंतरिक्ष मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी): (क) भारत में अभिकल्पित एवं निर्मित पहला उपग्रह सोवियत राकेट कैरियर की सहायता से रूस की भूमि से छोड़ा जायेगा। तथापि, भारत की भूमि से पहली बार उपग्रह श्री हरिकोट रेंज से छोड़ा जायेगा।

(ख) पहले उपग्रह को रूस की भूमि से छोड़ने का उद्देश्य यह है कि अपेक्षा कृत बड़े आकार के उपग्रहको निर्धारित तिथि से पहले छोड़ा जा सके।

(ग) भारत में उपग्रह को छोड़ने की क्षमता का विकास करने के कार्यक्रम का विस्तृत विवरण 1970–80 के दशक की परमाणु ऊर्जा तथा अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान सम्बन्धी रूपरेखा में दिया गया है। तथापि, इस कार्यक्रम को पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल करने के लिए इसके विवरण को समयानुकूल बनाया जा रहा है।

Production of News Print by Private Sector and through expansion of Nepa Mills

5193. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state::

(a) whether to step up the production of newsprint in the country, Government have approved 3 private sector newsprint projects and have also decided to expand the capacity of the Nepa Mills in the public sector; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the private sector projects and the expansion projects in the public sector?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following Projects in private sector have been approved:

1. Ballarpur Paper and Straw Board Mills in Himachal Pradesh 60,000 tonnes
2. Shetkari Sahakari Sakar Kharkhana, Sangli (Maharashtra) 44, 500 tonnes
3. Suraj Industrial Packing Ltd., in U.P. 60,000 „

Expansion of capacity of Nepa Mills from 30,000 tonnes to 75,000 tonnes is under implementation.

Plot to Blow UP Mizoram Legislature Building

5194. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Laldenga (Mizoram) is a base in the Arakan Hills with 1,000 followers of hostile and the authorities have also unearthed a plot by hostiles to blow up the Mizoram Legislature building; and

(b) if so, what security measures have been taken by Government in such circumstances and whether any demand by the Administrative authorities have also been made for security from the Centre?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). There are reports that some Mizo rebels had, after the loss of their bases in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, entered Burmese territory in a bid to establish new hideouts. Government have also seen reports that Laldenga has escaped to Pakistan. During the course of interrogation of one of the surrendered MNF hostiles in September last, it came to light that some hostiles were planning to damage the Secretariat and the Assembly House at Aijal. Security arrangements were, therefore, strengthened and adequate vigilance maintained to deal with the situation. Some of these hostiles were also subsequently apprehended. The Budget Session of the Assembly, which started on 20-10-1972, passed off peacefully. The Central Government remain in close touch with and render all reasonable assistance to Mizoram Administration in respect of matters affecting the security of Mizoram.

Shortage of I.A.S. and Class I Officers

5195 SHRI DALIP SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of I.A.S. and Class I officers in Government of India; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). As against the sanctioned Central Deputation Reserve of 703 in the I.A.S. Cadre, there are at present 528 officers serving with the Centre. In the absence of specific provisions in the various cadres of Class I Services for deputation in the Central Secretariat and other deputations outside their cadre under the Centre, it is difficult to state whether there is any shortage of officers in the Government of India in respect of these services.

Special I.A.S. Examination for Central Government Employees

5196. SHRI DALIP SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) how many Ist Class and 2nd Class M.As and B.As are serving as clerks and Assistants in the Central Government Offices;

(b) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to hold special I.A.S. examination for Central Government employees in order to meet the shortge and give a chance to the serving employees as has been done previously; and

(c) if so, when the proposal will be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). No proposal for holding a special I.A.S. examination for Central Government employees is under consideration of the Government. However, the Administrative Reforms Commission in their Report on Personnel Administration have made the following recommendation:

Recommendation No. 16(b)

> "Every one who has completed six years of service in Government and is less than 35 years of age may be given one and only one chance to sit for the open competitive examination for Class I non-technical services, irrespective of the chances already taken, provided that he fulfils conditions relating to educational qualifications". This recommendation is under consideration.

Officers of Police and Judicial Officers caught by C. B. I. for corruption

5197. SHRI DALIP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class I Officers of Police caught by the Central Bureau of Investigation for corruption during the last three years;

(b) the number of Judicial Officers and other Court Officers of Delhi caught by the Central Bureau of Investigation for corruption during the last three years; and

(c) the action taken by Government in those cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) During the three year period from 13.12.1969 to 12-12-1972, C. B. I. registered cases against 7 Class I Officers of Police for investigating allegations of Corruption.

(b) During the same period, C. B. I. registered cases against 3 Judicial Officers and Court Officers of Delhi for investigating allegations of corruption.

(c) Action taken is indicated below:—

CLASS-I POLICE OFFICERS

1 Officer—Prosecuted in Court and facing trial.

1 Officer—Departmental disciplinary proceedings are under consideration, as advised by C. V. C

1 Officer—Investigation has been completed and CVC's advice is awaited.

3 Officers—Closed after investigation. No material disclosed for action.

1 Officer—Case is under investigation

JUDICIAL OFFICERS AND COURT OFFICERS OF DELHI

1 Officer—Cautioned, as advised by C. V. C.

1 Officer—Departmental disciplinary proceedings are under consideration.

1 Officer—Case closed, as allegations were not substantiated.

Class I Officers Caught by C. B. I.

5198. SHRI DALIP SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of class I Civil Officers caught by C. B. I. for corruption during the last three years; and

(b) the action taken by Government in those cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) C. B. I. registered cases for investigating allegations of corruption against 692 Class I Civil Officers during the period from 13th December, 1969 to 12th December, 1972.

(b) While 4 of the officers mentioned in (a) above have been convicted in court one has been acquitted and twenty one are facing trial.

While 14 officers have been punished in Departmental proceedings, one has been exonerated and proceedings are pending against 165 officers.

Cases of 152 officers have been referred to Departmental authorities for such action as might be deemed fit by them.

Cases against 85 officers have been closed after investigation and cases against 249 officers are under investigation.

District level Planning in each State

5199. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start Planning from the district level in each State; and

(b) if so, the progress so far made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The Planning Commission have urged the State Governments to take up the preparation of integrated district plans on scientific lines.

(b) Most of the State Governments have selected a few districts for the preparation of comprehensive district plans on the basis of the Guidelines for the formulation of district plans circulated by the Planning Commission. Work is in the different stages of data collection and analysis.

Shifting of J. Stone and Co. (India) Limited outside West Bengal

5200. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Stone and Company (India) Limited of Calcutta is now being converted into a Public Limited Company with 40 per cent equity shares for the Indian public;

(b) whether this Company in the name of expansion is making arrangements for shifting outside the State of West Bengal; if so, the new units opened or sought to be opened outside the State;

(c) whether shifting of this industrial unit will effect the present employment position and also the potential employment position in the State; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) M/S J. Stone and Company (India) Private Limited have been accorded consent by the Controller of Capital Issues for the public issue of fresh capital with the main object of securing Indian participation to the extent of 40 per cent in the share capital of the company.

(b) The company has not been permitted to shift any of its units outside West Bengal. They have been permitted to manufacture brushless alternators and control gears in their unit located in Calcutta. The company has also been granted an industrial licence for the manufacture of navigational aids in a unit to be located in Maharashtra.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

India Carbon Factory Budge Budge Calcutta

5202. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India Carbon Factory, Budge Budge is going to be closed down by the end of this year because licence for calcination of petroleum coke has not been renewed to it and supply of at least 40,000 tonnes of raw petroleum coke per annum has not been made available to it from Baraumi Refinery;

(b) whether Government have decided to issue licences for setting up new petroleum coke calcination plants and if so, the details about the licence issued therefor;

(c) whether the India Carbon Factory has requisite know-how and is capable of setting up new plant within 12 months; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not giving permission to the India Carbon Factory for further expansion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Budge-Budge Plant of Messrs. India Carbon Limited, *Calcutta was set up exclusively for* manufacture of calcined anthracite coal based on raw material to be imported. The normal manufacturing activity approved for this unit is thus anthracite coal and not calcined petroleum coke. Due to certain problems faced by the Company, permission was given to them specially as a stop gap arrangement to manufacture calcined petroleum coke.

(b) to (d). No licence is necessary for the manufacture of calcined petroleum coke, as it is not a scheduled industry, but the activity has to be registered with the D. G. T. D. Three Units each with a capacity of 50,000 tonnes in the port areas of (i) Calcutta/Haldia; (ii) Madras/Cochin and (iii) Visakhapatnam have been allowed to be registered to take care of the anticipated shortfall in the production of calcined petroleum coke. This does not include Messrs India Carbon Limited as it is a Company with foreign equity holding. They are also dominant in this item of manufacture in the light of the M. R. T. P. Act.

Finalisation of Fifth Plan

5203. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 57 on the 15th November, 1972 regarding the approach paper on Fifth Plan and state when the plan approach is expected to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI

MOHAN DHARIA): The Approach Paper on the Fifth Five Year Plan is still under the consideration of the Government and will be finalised soon.

Underground Postal System

5204. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an 'underground' Postal system is being run in the country by some private firms; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In two cases representatives of a firm were convicted at Bombay. Police investigations in other cases of alleged running of such services are in progress.

Reservation of Posts of Sectional Officers for Departmental Candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Indian Standards Institution

5205. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN.

SHRI SHIV SHANKER PRASAD YADAV:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Standard Institution is filling shortly certain posts of Sectional Officers by Departmental competitive Examination;

(b) whether no provision for reservation for the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe Departmental candidates has been made for the aforesaid examination; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates has been made by the I. S. I.

(c) Does not arise.

Foreign Collaboration in Small Scale Industries

5206. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many proposals for foreign collaboration in small scale industries have been approved and implemented by Government during the last three years;

(b) how many were rejected; and

(c) whether a statement showing the names of the foreign collaborators, approved and rejected, industry-wise, during the last three years will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Out of the proposals received during the period 1-9-1971 to 30-9-1972, involving foreign collaboration in the small scale sector, 13 cases were approved and 10 rejected. Information prior to this period is not available as the same was not specifically maintained. The proposals are at different stages of implementation, the responsibility being primarily that of the Indian enterpreneur.

(c) Two statements are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4100/72].

Payment of Excess Price for Fiat Cars Purchased by Government between September, 1969 and November, 1971

5207. SHRI MADHURAYYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Fiat Cars purchased by the Central Government from the Premier Automobiles Limited during the period between September, 1969 and November, 1971;

(b) whether the above named dealers of Fiat Cars demanded an excess price of Rs. 2,000 or any amount in excess for each car purchased during the above period by Government and Government have met their demand; and

(c) if so, whether Government sought the opinion of the Attorney-General before making the excess payment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Four.

(b) The demand for an excess amount of Rs. 300/- per car made by the manufacturers has not been accepted by Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Promotion of Officers from State Services to All India Services

5208. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present position for the promotion of officers belonging to the State Services to the All India Services;

(b) whether any representation has been received by the Government for raising the quota of State services to the Central Services; and

(c) which State Governments have written to the Government of India in this connection and the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The rules governing recruitment by promotion or selection of members of the State Services to the Indian Administrative Service and recruitment by promotion from the State Police Service to the Indian Police Service provide that the number of such persons appointed to these All India Services shall not at any time exceed 25 per cent of the number of senior duty posts borne on each cadre.

The rules governing recruitment by promotion of members of the State Forest Service to the Indian Forest Service provide that the number of such persons appointed to the Indian Forest Service shall not at any time exceed 33 1/3 per cent of the number of senior duty posts borne on each cadre.

(b) Yes, Sir (It is presumed that the reference in this part of the question is to the All India Services and not to the Central Services).

(c) The Central Government addressed the State Governments seeking their views on the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission contained in its Report on 'Personnel Administration' that the quota of vacancies in Class I to be filled by promotion be increased upto a maximum of 40 per cent where the existing quota falls short of that percentage, insofar as that recommendation pertained to promotion from the State Services to the All India Services. All State Governments except the Government of Manipur and the Government of Tripura have since conveyed their views. The matter is now under the consideration of the Central Government.

Late Sardar Patel's views on Kashmir

5209. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as published in the *Statesman* of 28th November, 1972 Sardar Patel had at one stage offered Kashmir to Pakistan in exchange for Junagadh and Hyderabad as stated by the Pakistani President and as reported in *Pakistan Times;* and

(b) if so, the main points thereof and the reaction of Government to the statement?

THE PRIME MINISTER , MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPAC (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Government have seen the report in the *Statesman* dated the 28th November, 1972 and are not aware of any such offer having been made.

Programme to lay more emphasis on Agriculture and Industries Producing Consumer Goods

5210 SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether our planning strategy requires a great deal of change in view of the available resources and need for increased production;

(b) whether Government propose to focus more attention on agriculture and industries producing consumer goods; and

(c) if not, what is the alternative programme of the Planning Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANINNG (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). The Fifth Plan strategy oriented to the twin goals of economic self-reliance and removal of poverty has been worked out, taking into account all relevant factors. In this strategy adequate emphasis has been laid, among other things, on agriculture and industries producing articles of mass consumption.

Demand of United Democratic Front of Nagaland for imposition of President's Rule in the State

5211. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently the opposition United Democratic Front of Nagaland had asked the Centre for the imposition of Central Rule in Nagaland; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Generation of Employment Opportunities

5212. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIF: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning has not so far generated the expected employment opportunities;

(b) whether any special meeting of the Ministers for Planning Industry, Finance, Home and Labour has been called to deal with the aforesaid matter; and

(c) if so, the decisions arrived at the meeting and steps taken to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

News item 'USSR-Aided Cinemas'

5213. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governments' attention has been drawn to a report in the Economic Times of the 25th November entitled "USSR-aided cinemas" to the effect that a US film distributor in India who had lot of funds was refused permission to utilise a part of his funds for assisting certain theatre owners in renovating their theatres, and a Russian organisation for the distribution of Russian films in India was later permitted to finance the same theatre owners for the same purpose of renovating; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such a discriminatory policy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). A press report entitled "USSR-Aided Cinemas" published in the Economic Times of 25th November, 72 has come to the notice of Government. The matter is being looked into.

Agreement for co-operation between India and Czechoslovakia in the field of science and technology

5214. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Czechoslovakia have exchanged letters regarding the growth of Indo-Czech friendship on the 17th November, 1972;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) whether the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commissions of the two countries met in New Delhi in early December; and

(d) if so, whether any agreement for co-operation in the sphere of science and technology was signed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Firings by rebel Nagas on Troops near Chakabama on the 21st November, 1972

5215. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an underground Naga and a Security Force personnel were killed in an exchange of fire near Chakabama in Chakhesang Area in Kohima on 21st November, 1972; and

(b) if so, the gist of the incident?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). On 20th November, 1972, a group of underground Nagas ambushed a convoy of the Security Forces on Road Kohima-Chakabama in area 2 miles North-West of Chakabama As a result of the exchange of fire lasting approximately 10 minutes, one other Rank of the Security Forces was killed and one other Rank was wounded. Three civilians were also wounded in the incident Casualties sustained by the underground Nagas are not known. There was no firing incident on 21st November, 1972 near Chakabama in Chakhesang Area in Kohima District.

News-item captioned 'Police use tear gas on Delhi Sweepers'

5216. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news appearing in *Times of India* dated 27th November, 1972 under the caption "Police use tear gas on Delhi Sweepers"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) (a) Yes Sir.

(b) On 26th November, 1972 at about 12.30 P.M. about 300 to 400 striking sweepers obstructed loyal workers at Roshanara Road and a scuffle took place between the striking sweepers and the police used tear gas to disperse the unruly mob. One loyal worker was injured and a case FIR No. 953 dated 26th November, 1972 under sections 147/148/149/186 I.P.C. was registered at Police Station Subzimandi. Again, at about 5.30 P.M. on the same day, about 400 to 500 striking sweepers attacked and obstructed loyal workers who went for cleaning in the Roshanara Road area. An affray took place between the striking sweepers and the police, and in the melee policemen and striking and loyal workers were injured. One injured constable was admitted to the hospital The police used tear gas to disperse the unruly mob. A case FIR No. 956 dated 26th November, 1972 under section 147/148/149/332 I.P.C. was registered at Police Station Subzimandi.

No arrest has been made so far. Investigation continues.

Foreign gifts and donations to Churches in India

5217. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign gifts and donations to Churches in India would be exempted from the proposed Government's legislation to curb the flow of foreign funds to political parties; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Legislative proposals have not yet been finalised. However, there is no proposal to exempt foreign gifts and donations to churches in India from the scope of the legislation.

Illegal in and out traffic of Foreign Nationals into India

5218. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of nationals of Pakistan and other foreign countries are entering the country and going abroad without any valid passports or other documents;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken to check such illegal in and out traffic of foreign nationals into India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Implementation of Fourth Plan Power and Irrigation Projects by States

5219. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has asked the State Governments to accelerate the implementation of their Fourth Plan Power and Irrigation Projects to lessen the impact of

the growing power crisis and severe drought conditions in various parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the States which have agreed to speed up the implementation of their Fourth Plan Power and Irrigation Schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Planning Commission considers it desirable to expedite the completion of Irrigation and Power Projects in the context of severe drought conditions in various parts of the country and the general shortage of power. In view of this, in the course of discussions which are being held with the respective State Governments on their Annual Plan Proposals—1973-74, this aspect is being particularly emphasized.

(b) The State Governments with whom discussions have so far been held, namely, Bihar, Haryana, Gujarat, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, U.P., Assam, Kerala and Himachal Pradesh are in general agreement with this approach.

Mithila Broadcasting Station of AIR

5220. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the latest position regarding the commissioning of the Mithila Broadcasting Station of All India Radio at Darbhanga (Bihar) alongwith detailed schedule for completion of various stages?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): Sites have been acquired for studios and transmitter for an AIR Station at Darbhanga. Civil estimates for the construction of transmitter building have been sanctioned. The project is likely to be completed in 1974-75.

Pamphlet Advertising Activities of N.I.D.C.

5221. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Industrial Development Corporation has issued a Pamphlet titled "PROFESSIONAL SOFTWARE SERVICE" (in foreign language as "SERVICES PROFESSIONALS TECHNIQUES") for the purposes of advertising its activities;

(b) if so, whether the Corporation has depicted the following pictures in the said pamphlet:—

(1) Industrial Data Centre (Centre Des Donnees Industrielles)

(2) Industrial Testing Facilities (Facilities De Mise a Epreuve Industrielle).

(3) Microfilming (Micro filmage)

(4) Pilot Plant-facilities for Metallurgical Research (USINE PILOTE—Facilities Pour Researches Metallurgiques).

(c) whether the aforesaid pictures do not relate to the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited to some other organisations; and

(d) if so, the action Government has taken/propose to take in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). In the Brochure, the N.I.D.C. has not only listed those services which the Corporation provides directly but also such other services as it can arrange in association with other organisations in the country. Para 2 of the Brochure lays down as below:—

"We also arrange to bring together the diverse skills, knowledge and

experience which reside in the many National Research Laboratories, Technical Universities, Major Manufacturing Units, Academic Institutions of Higher Learning etc., to provide the talent and facilities necessary for the solutions to specialised problems."

Again, under the "Specialised Services for Industrialised countries" in the Brochure it is stated:—

"We have, therefore, arranged to make available, services from India in which such man-power is needed in large numbers. We arrange to band together such trained and experienced technical and scientific personnel who, backed by the professional capabilities of our own Organisation as also those of our associated organisations, can thus help to cover the shortages being experienced in specific areas by Organisations in industrialised countries."

The captions to the pictures also indicate that it has not been claimed that these relate to the N.I.D.C. The pictures included in the Brochure illustrate the facilities available in India, which the Corporation can arrange to make available to others. The Brochure is in no way intended to mislead. As such, no action would be called for.

Shortage in Stationery Stores of Technological Consultancy Bureau of N.I.D.C. New Delhi

5222. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a theft/shortage worth thousands of rupees in the Stationery Stores of the Technological Consultancy Bureau of the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi when it was housed in Jeevan Vihar Building, Parliament Street, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the items involved and their total value; and

(c) whether the matter was reported to the Police or whether any enquiry was instituted and if so, how many Officers and members of the staff were found responsible and what action has been taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A shortage in stationery items as listed in the enclosed statement came to notice on 7-8-1968.

(c) A departmental enquiry was conducted and necessary evidence was taken. In his report the Enquiry Officer could not fix responsibility for the loss. The enquiry officers' report was considered by the Executive Committee of the Directors of the Corporation, who decided to write off the loss. The Committee also directed that suitable action should be taken to avoid recurrence of such cases in future.

STATEMENT

Serial No.	Description of the item	Quantity	Value
1	Carbon Paper (F/S)	967	74·45
2	Eraser Ink Tracing	107	57·90
3	Instrument Boxes	17	340·00
4	Paper Stencils (F/S)	569	284·50
5	Pencil Grinders	3	210·00
6	Pencil H	176	88·00
7	Pencil 4H	98	49·00
8	Pencil B	36	18·00
9	Scales (Plastic)	17	34·00
10	Slide rule	41	1600·00
11	Stappling machines	6	15·00
12	Eraser typing	177	263·25
13	Tracing cloth (Rolls)	5	500·00
14	Ink Veeto coloured	20	10·00
15	Parallel Ruler	1	35·50
	TOTAL		3579·60
	or say		3580·00

Fake Foreign Currency seized from the Secretary of Shri M. G. Ramachandran

5223. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Secretary of Shri M. G. Ramachandran was arrested at Hong Kong for possession of fake foreign currency during Expo' 70;

(b) if so, whether the Indian High Commissioner in Hong Kong stood the bail for him, if so, for what amount of surety; and

(c) the action taken against the offender on his return to India and the amount of fake currency seized from him?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Government have no information.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारी

5224. **श्री धनशाह प्रधान** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में श्रेणीवार अनुसूचित जातियों और अनु-

सूचित जन जातियो के कितने कर्मचारी है; और

(ख) प्रत्येक श्रेणी में उनका अनुपात क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा)।

(क) तथा (ख) : 1 जनवरी, 1971 को अपेक्षित सूचना दर्शाने वाले विवरण (विवरण-1 से iV तक) सभा पटल पर रखे दिये गये है। (ग्रेन्थालय में रखा गया देखिए संख्या एल टी 4101/72

A.R.C.'s recommendations on Centre-State relations

5225. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the main points of the suggestions made by the Administrative Reforms Commission relating to financial relationship between the States and the Centre; and

(b) the reaction of Government in relation to the recommendations in the light of changed economic conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed Library. See* No. LT-4102/72].

उद्योगों के लिये रूस से तकनीकी सहायता

5226. **श्री एम० एस० पुरती :** क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत को रूस से किस प्रकार के उद्योगों के लिए तकनीकी सहायता मिली थी ; और

(ख) उसकी मुख्य बात क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) सोवियत रूस से इस्पात, भारी मशीन निर्माण, कोयला खनन तथा कोयला धोने और कोयला (खनन मशीनों चश्मों के कांच, सूक्ष्म यंत्र, दवाइयों, विद्युत उत्पन्न करने, तेल वैद्युत मशीनों, अल्युमिनियम आदि के क्षेत्र में विभिन्न सोवियत ऋणों से तकनीकी सहायता मिली है।

(ख) औषधि परियोजनाओं के लिए उधार के मामलों को छोड़ कर जिनमें उधार की अदायगी 7 वर्षों में करनी होती है, सोवियत रूस से मिले ऋणों पर ढाई प्रतिशत वार्षिक ब्याज लगता है। जिसकी अदायगी 12 वर्षों में करनी होती है। मूलधन की अदायगी सम्बन्धित परियोजना को चालू करने के लिए उपकरण प्राप्त हो जाने के एक वर्ष पश्चात प्रारम्भ होती है। ब्याज का भुगतान तथा मूलधन की अदायगी भारतीय रुपये में की जाती है जिसे सोवियत प्राधिकरण सोवियत रूस को निर्यात करने के लिए भारत में माल खरीदने के लिए इस्तेमाल करता है।

विदेशी तम्बाकू कारखानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण

5227. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :** क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार भारत में विदेशी तम्बाकू कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीकरण करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि नही, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). सरकार के समर्थ ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नही है ।

स्क्रिप्ट लेखक परीक्षा में मध्य प्रदेश के उम्मीदवार

5228. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अंग्रेजी में स्क्रिप्ट लेखकों के पदों के लिए 9 दिसम्बर, 1971 की ली गई लिखित परीक्षा में मध्य प्रदेश के भी कुछ उम्मीदवार बैठे थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो मध्य प्रदेश के कितने उम्मीदवारों ने इस परीक्षा में सफलता प्राप्त की तथा उनमें से उक्त पदों के लिए कितने उम्मीदवारों का चयन किया गया ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) मध्य प्रदेश का केवल एक ही उम्मीदवार परीक्षा में बैठा था । वह परीक्षा में उत्तीर्ण नही हुआ और इसलिए उसका चयन नही किया गया । आकाशवाणी में भर्ती करते समय यह नही देखा जाता कि उम्मीदवार किस राज्य का रहने वाला है ।

खण्डवा, बुरहानपुर और इन्दौर के बीच सीधी टेलीफोन लाइनें

5229. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्व निमाड़ जिले के सदर मुकाम खण्डवा में जो टेलीफोन सब डिवीजन केन्द्र हैं, उसका सीधा सम्पर्क इन्दौर से है किन्तु बुरहानपुर, जहां कि जनसंख्या अधिक है तथा जो एक औद्योगिक नगर है, का इन्दौर से सीधा सम्पर्क नही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ।

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) बुरहानपुर और खण्डवा दोनों स्थानों से इन्दौर के लिए सीधी ट्रंक लाइनें हैं । किन्तु सीधी ट्रंक डायलिंग की व्यवस्था सिर्फ खण्डवा-इन्दौर मार्ग पर ही है ।

(ख) सीधी ट्रंक डायलिंग सर्किट वहां जगायी जाती है जहा 3 या इससे अधिक ट्रक चैनल काम करते हों। बुरहानपुर और इन्दौर के बीच कैरियर प्रणाली की व्यवस्था कर के चेनलों की संख्या बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है। जब यह प्रणाली चालू हो जाएगी तो सीधे डायलिंग सर्किट की व्यवस्था कर दी जायेगी।

आकाशवाणी के मध्य प्रदेश स्थित केन्द्रों से मध्य प्रदेश के संसद्-सदस्यों और विधायकों की वार्ता

5230. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित :**

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के उन संसद सदस्यों और मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के सदस्यों के नाम क्या है जिनकी वार्ताएं वर्ष 1970–71 में और 1971–72 के अक्तूबर महीने तक मध्य प्रदेश स्थित आकाशवाण केन्द्रों से प्रसारित की गई, और

(ख) यदि कोई वार्ता प्रसारित नहीं की गई, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

AIR Artistes on Hunger Strike

5231. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the AIR Artistes went on a hunger strike in the month of November, 1972 as a protest against non-implementation of certain assurances;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government;

(c) what are the demands which are still outstanding; and

(d) when final orders are likely to be issued in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Certain staff artistes of AIR went on a relay fast in support of their demands.

(b) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4103/72].

Prosecutions of Central Government Employees in connection with their participation in 1968 strike

5232. SHRI S M BANERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state·

(a) whether Central Government employees at Delhi and elsewhere are still prosecuted for activities connected with September, 1968 strike of the Central Government employees and the Government have not yet issued necessary instructions to terminate/withdraw these cases in order to normalise the industrial relations;

(b) if so, the number of cases still pending in Delhi and elsewhere; and

(c) the steps Central Government propose to take to terminate these proceedings against the employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). According to the information received from the State Governments except Bihar, and the Union

Territories Administrations, upto November, 1972, 27 prosecution cases, including one case in Delhi, were pending against Central Government employees for their activities in connection with the Central Government employees' strike of September, 1968. Government's policy in regard to the prosecution of such employees has always been to allow the law to take its course, and not to interfere with the normal course of justice. However, the State Governments and the Union Territories Administrations concerned have been requested from time to time to take necessary steps for expediting the proceedings and also to have a careful scrutiny of the pending prosecution cases made with a view to terminating the proceedings according to law in cases in which the evidence is not considered sufficient.

Departmental leave in P. & T. Department

5233. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees in the Posts and Telegraphs Department are sent on Departmental Leave under Supplementary Rule 276; and

(b) if so, the total number of employees sent on Departmental Leave during the years 1970 and 1971?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) In the P. & T. Department, only seasonal staff, i.e., those employed for a part of a year, are eligible for the grant of Departmental Leave.

(b) Nil.

भारतीय मानक संस्था में पदों का आरक्षण

5234. **श्री शिव शंकर प्रसाद यादव :** क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय मानक संस्था पदों को आरक्षित करने के लिए गृह मंत्रालय के ज्ञापन संख्या 1/3/63-एस० सी० टी० (1) दिनांक 21 दिसम्बर, 1968 के अनुसार, आरक्षण देने हेतु 40 प्वाइंट वाले माडल रोस्टर का पालन कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि नही, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) भारतीय मानक संस्था अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के लोगों के लिए पदों के आरक्षित करने के लिए गृह मंत्रालय के कार्यालय ज्ञापन सं० 1/11/69, व्यवस्था (एस० सी० टी०), दिनांक 22 अप्रैल, 1970 के अनुसार, जिसके द्वारा उक्त मंत्रालय के कार्यालय ज्ञापन सं० 1/3/63- एस० सी० टी (1), दिनांक 21 दिसम्बर, 1963 में निर्धारित रोस्टरों की संशोधित किया गया है, आरक्षण देने हेतु 40 प्वाइंट वाले मांडल रोस्टरों का पालन कर रही है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

भारतीय मानक संस्था में अनुसूचित जाति के कर्मचारियों की संख्या

5235. **श्री शिवशंकर प्रसाद यादव :** क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीयमानक संस्था में निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक श्रेणी में कुल कितने पद हैं और उनमें अनुसूचित जातियों के व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है ; (1) निदेशक, (2) उपनिदेशक, (3) सहायक निदेशक, (4) सहायक सचिव, (5) अनुभाग अधिकारी, (6) सहायक ;

(ख) यदि उक्त पदों पर काम कर रहे अनुसूचित जातियों के व्यक्तियों की संख्या उनके लिये आरक्षित कोटे के अनुसार कम है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस कोटे की पूर्ति कैसे और कब तक की जायेगी ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): (क) भारतीय मानक संस्था में श्रेणीवार भरे गये कुल पदों की संख्या तथा उनमें प्रत्येक वर्ग में अनुसूचित जाति के कर्मचारियों की संख्या नीचे दी जाती है :—

क्रमांक	पदनाम	भरे गये पद	अनुसूचित जातियों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या
1.	निदेशक	16	कोई नहीं
2.	उप निदेशक	78	कोई नहीं
3.	सहायक निदेशक	122	1
4.	अनुभाग अधिकारी	23	कोई नहीं
5.	सहायक सचिव	6	कोई नहीं
6.	सहायक	129	1

(ख) और (ग) :—भारतीय मानक संस्था ने विद्यमान आदेशों के अनुसार उन पदों का आरक्षण अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन जातियों के उम्मीदवारों के लिए नहीं किया है तो गुणावगणों के आधार पर पूर्णतः चयनात्मक दृष्टि से भरे जाते हैं। क्रमांक संख्या (1) (2) (4) के पद तथा क्रमांक (5) के दो तिहाई पद इस प्रकार के चयन द्वारा भरे जाते हैं, अतएव उन श्रेणियों में पदों के आरक्षण का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। चूंकि भारतीय मानक संस्था अनिवार्यतः एक तकनीकी संगठन है सहायक निदेशक के पद वैज्ञानिक तकनीकी/विशिष्ट पदों की कोटि में आते हैं तथा उनके लिये विभिन्न वैज्ञानिक/तकनीकी/विशिष्ट अर्हताएं विहित हैं। सहायक निदेशक का पद सीधी भर्ती द्वारा भरा जाना आवश्यक है व जब भी इन पदों के विषय में भर्ती की गई है संस्था ने सदैव अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन जातियों के उम्मीदवारों के लिये इन पदों में सरकारी आदेशों के अनुसार आरक्षण किया है किन्तु अनुसूचित जातियों व अनुसूचित जन जातियों के विज्ञापित पदों के लिये प्राप्त आवेदन पत्र निरन्तर अति न्यगण्य रहे हैं। या तो उम्मीदवार थे ही नहीं अथवा एक दो थे जो विहित अर्हताएं नहीं रखते थे अथवा विशेषज्ञों की चयन समिति द्वारा ने चुने जा सके। अनुभाग अधिकारियों के एक तिहाई पदों के सम्बन्ध में जिन्हें समिति विभागीय प्रतियोगी परीक्षा द्वारा भरा जाना आवश्यक है आरक्षण सदैव किए गये हैं। जहां तक सहायक के पदों का सम्बन्ध है जिन्हें वरिष्ठता के साथ योग्यता की शर्त के अधीन भरा जाना आवश्यक है उक्त दोनों बातों के अधीन पदोन्नति द्वारा भरे जाने वाले इन पदों के लिये भारत सरकार ने अभी तक आरक्षण का विधान नहीं किया है। उपरोक्त पद्धति से भरे जाने वाले पदों के लिए हाल ही में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जन जातियों द्वारा भरे जाने हेतु आरक्षण की व्यवस्था की गई है। संस्थान, सहायकों के पदों के विषय में भी आदेशों के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों व अनसूचित जन जातियों के लिये आरक्षण कर रहा है।

Interrogation by police of a Director of Anand Bazar Patrika

5236. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri Abhik Sarkar, a Director of Ananda Bazar Patrika Pvt. Ltd., was interrogated by the Police for several hours;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether on 10th December, 1971 Shri Abhik Sarkar sent an uncensored news despatch to certain US News Agency on the progress of Indo-Pakistani War; and

(d) whether the sending of uncensored news despatches is an offence, punishable under the provisions of the Defence of India Act; if so, what action, if any, was taken against this particular person under the D.I. Act?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There was no statutory censorship during the Indo-Pak war of December, 1971.

(d) Does not arise.

Demonstration of Agricultural Technology over T.V. in Delhi and Bombay

5237. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how many times in a week new agricultural technology is being demonstrated on the T.V. in Delhi and Bombay;

(b) whether Government have formulated and scheme to send T.V sets to village Panchayats; and

(c) how many of them have so far been supplied?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) The Delhi TV Centre puts out three half-hour programmes and Bombay two 15-minute programme in a week on agricultural and allied topics.

(b) About 80 TV sets were initially installed by the Indian and Space Research Organisation (then under the Department of Atomic Energy, now under Department of Space) in villages in the Service area of Delhi as part of an experimental project. There is at present no central scheme for the supply of TV sets to villages in the coverage areas of Delhi and Bombay TV Stations for community viewing. This will primarily be the responsibility of the concerned State Governments.

Non-inclusion of Irrigation Projects for drought affected areas in Fifth Plan due to water disputes

5238. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to Krishna, Godavari and Narmada disputes Planning Commission has not included some of the new irrigation projects in the Fifth Plan for the drought affected areas; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps Planning Commission propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Details of the Fifth Plan proposals are yet to be finalised and as such the question of non-inclusion of new irrigation projects for the drought-affected areas in the Fifth Plan does not arise at this stage.

(b) Does not arise.

Pending Letters of Intent to setting up Sugar Factories

5239. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of applications for Letter of Intent are lying pending with his Ministry for setting up of new sugar factories and expansion of the existing factories;

(b) if so, how many of them are for expansion and how many of them are for new factories; and

(c) the reasons for delay in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). 15 applications for expansion and 39 applications for setting up of new sugar factories were pending as on 1st December, 1972, of which 6 applications for expansion and 4 applications for new sugar factories relate to 1971 and the rest of the current year. 15 cases have since been considered by the Licensing Committee and will be disposed off shortly; 7 have been considered by the Screening Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture but have not yet been received for the consideration of the Licensing Committee; 13 have yet to be considered by the screening committee and in the remaining 19 cases the recommendation of the State Government or vital information like date relating to sugar cane availability is yet to be received by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Study of the Development Problems and Backwardness of Rajasthan

5240. SHRIMATI KRISHNA KUMARI OF JODHPUR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any study of the development problems and backwardness of the State of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether areas needing special attention have been clearly marked and if so, the names thereof; and

(d) the project-wise Central aid proposed to be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The Government have not made any specific study of the development problems and backwardness of Rajasthan. However, on the basis of the recommendations of the two Working Groups set up to identify industrially backward areas and criteria established by the Government for delineating the disadvantaged areas, a number of districts requiring special attention have been selected.

(c) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Areas needing special attention have been selected under the following categories:

STATEMENT

Areas needing special attention have been elected under the following categories :

Name of the Scheme/Programme	Districts/Areas selected	Allocation in the Fourth Plan
Small Farmers Development Agency.	1. Alwar 2. Bharatpur 3. Udaipur	Rs. 1·50 crores for each project.
Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers	1. Ajmer 2. Bhilwara	Rs. 1·00 crores for each project.
Dry Farming	1. Jodhpur 2. Bhilwara 3. Chittorgarh	Rs. 0·83 crores for each project (Approx.)
Drought-Prone Areas	1. Bikaner 2. Churu 3. Nagpur 4. Jaisalmer 5. Jodhpur 6. Barmer 7. Jalora 8. Pali 9. Dungerpur 10. Banswara	Rs. 20 crores (Approx.)

The following districts have been selected as industrially backward and as such are eligible for getting concessions from financial institutions:

Alwar, Banswara, Barmer, Bhilwara, Churu, Durgapur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Jhallawar, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Sikar, Sirohi, Tonk and Udaipur.

The following districts have been selected to qualify for the scheme of Central subsidy of 10 per cent on fixed capital investment upto Rs. 50 lakhs.

Alwar, Jodhpur, Bhilwara, Churu, Nagaur and Udaipur.

प्रिंटिंग मशीनों की सप्लाई के लिये राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम के पास विचाराधीन पड़े आवेदन पत्र

5241. **श्री सुधाकर पांडे** : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किराया-खरीद (हायर परचेज) पर प्रिंटिंग मशीनें लेने के लिए राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम के पास कितने आवेदनपत्र विचाराधीन हैं और एक आवेदन पत्र पर विचार करने तथा उस पर निर्णय करने में निगम को कितना समय लगता है ; और

(ख) आवेदन पत्रों पर शीघ्र निर्णय कराने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) :

(क) 426 आवेदनों पर विचार किया जाना है : निगम को सामान्य रूप से आवेदनों के स्वीकृत करने अथवा रद करने के निर्णय के सूचना देने में तीन महीने का समय लगता है ।

(ख) इन मामलों में शीघ्रता करने के लिये अनुदेश जारी कर दिये गये हैं ।

रोड रौलरों का उत्पादन

5242. **श्री ई० बी० चिखे/पाटिल** : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में सभी प्रकार के रोड रोलरों का उत्पादन हो रहा है :

(ख) क्या देश में अब भी 'रोड रोलरों' की कमी है ; और

(ग) इस कमी को दूर के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) देश में निम्नलिखित तीन प्रकार के रोड रौलरों का उत्पादन हो रहा है :

(1) स्टैंडर्ड टाइप (8–10 टन)

(2) ट्रैक्टर माउंटेड टाइप (5–6) टन

(3) वाइब्रेटरी टाइप (3–4 टन)

(ख) रोड रौलरों का वर्तमान उत्पादन मांग पूरा करने के लिए अपर्याप्त है मांग विगत दो वर्षों में बहुत अधिक बढ़ गई है।

(ग) रोड रौलरों का अधिकतम उत्पादन करने के लिए विद्यामान निर्माताओं को सभी प्रकार की सहायता और सुविधाएं दी जा रही हैं। पुराने और बेकार रोड रौलरो को सुधारने की संभावनाओं का पता लगाया जा रहा है जिससे वे पुनः कार्य लायक बन सकें। रोड रौलरों का उत्पादन करने के लिए नई पार्टियों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों को मंजूर करके अतिरिक्त क्षमता पैदा की जा रही है।

आकाशवाणी के वाराणसी केन्द्र में अधिक शक्ति वाला ट्रांसमीटर

5243. **श्री सुधाकर पांडे** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी के वाराणशी केन्द्र के वर्तमान ट्रांसमीटर को अधिक शक्ति वाले ट्रांसमीटर में बदलने का निर्णय कब किया गया ;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में प्रगति संतोषजनक नहीं रही और यदि हां, तो कार्य की गति बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) यह केन्द्र अपनी पूरी क्षमता के साथ कब तक कार्य करना आरम्भ कर देगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) से (ग) आकाशवाणी के वाराणसी केन्द्र के वर्तमान मध्यम शक्ति के ट्रांसमिटर को उच्च शक्ति के ट्रांसमिटर में बदलने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है, तथापि उस केन्द्र को मूल रूप से कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करने वाले पूर्णरूप में बदलने के लिए वहां स्थायी स्टुडियो बनाने का प्रस्ताव है। आशा है यह योजना 1975;–76 तक पूरी हो जायेगी।

Supreme Court Judgment regarding Permanent Vacancies of Income Tax Officers

5244. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court in a judgment delivered on 16th August,

1972 relating to the Income Tax officers has held that permanent vacancies can so arise in temporary posts;

(b) whether Government have considered the implications of this finding on its existing rules, regulations and instructions relating to the various services; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). The judgment in question is in connection with the appeals relating to the seniority list of Income-tax officers as prepared by the Central Board of Direct Taxes in pursuance of the orders of the Supreme Court in Civil Appeal No. 1038 of 1965 and Writ Petition No. 5 of 1966. The judgment has been published in the All-India Reporter only in its issue for the current month i.e. December, 1972. The judgement is being examined if it has any implications on any rules, regulations etc. relating to any service other than the Income-tax Service to which it relates.

मारुति लिमिटेड द्वारा पुर्जों तथा डिजाइनों का आयात

5245. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री जयन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मारुति लिमिटेड द्वारा पुर्जों और डिजायनों के आयात पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की गई?

औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) :

सरकारने मे० मारुति प्रा० लिमिटेड को उपकरण तथा डिजाइनों के आयात के लिए कोई विदेशी मुद्रा आवंटित नहीं की है।

Resolving of Mulki Rules Issue

5246. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mulki Rules issue has been resolved amicably;

(b) if so, with what results; and

(c) the loss to life and property as a result of the agitation in the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Attention is invited to the statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on November 27, 1972.

(c) Details of information are being collected from the State Government.

Improvement in Industrial Output

5247. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether indusrial output has shown some improvement during the current year;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the steps envisaged to keep it up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The official CSO index of industrial production for the first seven months of 1972 (January—July) registered an increase of 6.8 per cent as against a rise of 1.9 per cent recorded during the corresponding period of 1971.

(b) The comparative resurgence in industrial production can be attributed to the revival in several major industrial groups and sub-groups such as the manufacture of textiles, paper products, rubber products, chemicals

non-metallic products, basic metal industries, non-electrical machinery, electrical machinery and transport equipment.

(c) The following measures taken by Government are expected to help in maintaining the present rate of growth of industrial production:—

1. Liberalisation of industrial licensing policy and streamlining of licensing procedures;
2. Amendment of existing licences to permit multi-shift working and increased production up to 200 per cent of licensed capacity in continuous process industries in respect of 65 selected industries of importance in respect of all except the larger Houses and foreign majority firms. For applications from the latter groups, a Task Force has been constituted to review the applications for increase in capacity beyond currently licensed levels;
3. Waiving the requirements of industrial licensing for investments up to Rs. 1 crore for all applicants (other than those belonging to larger Houses and foreign majority firms) subject to certain constraints of foreign exchange requirements;
4. Liberalisation of import policy for industrial raw materials with particular reference to items, such as steel, which have been in short supply;
5. Streamlining of procedure for the consideration of applications for the import of capital goods; and
6. Appointment of a Group headed by a Member of the Planning Commission in order to remove the bottlenecks that prevent the fuller utilisation of capacity in public sector industrial undertakings.

पंचायत स्तर पर योजना

3248. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना आयोग का विचार पंचायत स्तर पर योजना बनाने का है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं।

योजना मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री मोहन धारिया): (क) और (ख) योजना आयोग ने बहुस्तरीय आयोजन दृष्टिकोण पर बल दिया है ताकि विभिन्न सरकारी स्तरों पर तथा जनता के विभिन्न वर्गों से सक्रिय भागीदारी प्राप्त कर उन्हें इसमें शामिल किया जा सके।

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: I am not calling any Member.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Sir, I had written to you about a matter concerning the breach of privilege against Dr. Karan Singh. I have documents here to show that the Minister has misled the House on several points. You have not permitted me to raise the issue....

MR. SPEAKER: I have referred it to the Minister.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I want to know what I have to do. Have I to wait for a reply?

MR. SPEAKER: You have to wait.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The other thing that I wanted to raise is that there is a very serious drought situation in Gujarat which we all know

and I have tabled a Calling Attention Notice on it. I have not been informed that it has not been admitted....

MR. SPEAKER: You will be informed if it is admitted.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I think, I should be informed if it is not admitted. If it is admitted, I will find out from my papers.

MR. SPEAKER: We allowed a discussion on drought.... *(Interruptions* I have not called any Member. *(Interruptions)*

जिस सदस्य को मैंने काल नहीं किया है, वह खडे न हों ।

Nothing will go on record. They are all speaking without my permission. *(Interruptions)**

I am not listening to anybody.

जिस मेम्बर को मैं ने काल नहीं किया है, अगर वह बोलेंगे, तो वह रिकार्ड पर नहीं जायेगा ।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): We demanded in the House that a parliamentary Delegation should be sent to Assam. It was not accepted by the Government. Mr. Pant himself went there. We want a statement on the situation in Assam after Mr. Pant's visit.

MR. SPEAKER: He will make a statement.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप आसाम की स्थिति के बारे में एक ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव स्वीकार कर लीजिए । वहां अभी तक स्थिति सामान्य नहीं है । जब पन्त जी वहां गये थे, तो मै भी वहां था । वहां अभी तक इकानोमिक बायकाट हो रहा है और विद्यार्थियों में असुरक्षा की भावना है । पन्त जी की यात्रा का अच्छा परिणाम हुआ है, लेकिन अभी कुछ और करने की जरूरत है । मैं चाहूंगा कि श्री पन्त इस बारे में वक्तव्य दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: जब कालिंग स्टेन्शन नोटिस आयेगा, तो उन का स्टेटमेंट होगा ।

...*(Interruptions)* I am not listening to anything.

Will you please sit down—all of you?... *(Interruptions)* It is to come up tomorrow.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I wrote to you a letter also...

MR SPEAKER: I am sorry I am not listening to any Member. I am asking you to please sit down....*(Interruptions)* All of you are speaking at the same time.

Nothing will go on record unless I call you.

SHRI S M. BANERJEE: Why don't you give us a chance for two minutes?

MR. SPEAKER: I think we have disposed it of—Mr. Piloo Mody.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Not completely, Sir. You will never be able to dispose of with me completely.

MR. SPEAKER: Partially we have disposed of and, you are enough not to be disposed of in a single transaction.

SHRI PILOO MODY: One little point, Sir. we had two days without any call attention. There are so many problems that we want to discuss.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. I allow two of you to say whether there any call attention motions...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PILOO MODY: This, at any rate, was a very innocuous one, nothing that will embarrass the Government. They have arbitrarily cut off the food supplies to Gujarat....

MR. SPEAKER: I am not here to listen to arguments whether to admit a call attention or not.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Two of us cannot talk at the same time. If I may be permitted to say only one sentence, I will say that the food supplies to Gujarat have been arbitrarily cut off without any reasons or anything, in an area where there is drought and I

*Not recorded.

[Shri Piloo Mody]
had asked for a call attention to discuss why this arbitrary cut-off of food supplies when there is drought there. We do not have any statement, we do not have any reason.

MR. SPEAKER: Now this is not one sentence.

SHRI PILOO MODY: That is why it was necessary to discuss this call attention.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patna): Please allow Mr. Piloo Mody's call attention regarding Gujarat.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Arbitrarily, the Food Minister makes an announcement that the supplies will be cut short.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said that the Minister will either make a statement or we can admit a call attention motion.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: (Begusarai): I have written to you about two other matters...

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed.....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You have not, but it is a matter of great constitutional importance that the Comptroller and Auditor General is being involved in giving a clearance certificate to the Chief Minister of Haryana....

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not bring it up every day.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We are very much concerned.

MR. SPEAKER: No, please.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Please listen to me. This is a matter of the gravest constitutional importance. Here is the Chief Secretary of Haryana writing to the Comptroller and Auditor-General to ditto whatever the Vigilance Department headed by the DIG of Police has done in that matter. Now, I have got...

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing anything on it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Can we allow the Auditor-General to go out of bounds of his duty? That is the main question.

MR. SPEAKER: There is nothing before this House so far as this matter is concerned.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The expenditure on the administrative set up of the Comptroller & Auditor-General is charged on the Consolidated Fund of India, and, we, the Members of Parliament, have to look into it, for here are limits to the competence of the Comptroller and Auditor-General to go into these matters.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Any Chair anywhere would have taken the most serious notice of the matter that I am raising before you..

MR. SPEAKER: If some inquiry is going on somewhere, how do we come in ?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why do you not listen to me, to the point of order I am raising just now?

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Have you gone through the letter?

MR. SPEAKER: How can I.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The House has a duty in this matter. The point is: whether the C & A G can be allowed to go out of the limits of his competence and duty. Here the House is involved.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no subject before the House. You cannot get up

abruptly and say that this is a matter for the House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You kindly listen. We have spent some time. We have also a duty as Members of Parliament...

MR. SPEAKER: There is no matter before the House .. (*Interruptions*) I am sorry I cannot allow it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Here is a letter written by him.

MR. SPEAKER: I have no notice about it. You abruptly get up. I cannot allow matters like this when somebody gets up like this. (*Interruption*) No notice was given.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I wrote to you.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not before me.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I have written to you about the great impropriety of involving the Comptroller and Auditor General.

MR. SPEAKER: You are shouting at the top of your voice. I am not going to be cowed down like this ...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I have a duty as a Member of Parliament.. ..

MR. SPEAKER: No, you cannot do this; I cannot be coerced like this.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I will go on doing this.

MR. SPEAKER: If you go on doing it, we have also certain remedies. Don't compel me to use certain remedies.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why do you use such language, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: Behave properly, I tell you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): You are shielding the Govenment.

MR. SPEAKER: I may tell the House, I am not going to hear this type of language. Now, I put it to the House. Am I shielding the Government? If I am not shielding the Government, in the opinion of the House, I will have to take action against the Member. I put it to the House. I cannot be coerced like this.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): If it is your opinion that Mr. Mishra has not followed the correct procedure, you can very well ask him to give the document and you can look into it. If necessary, he can bring it up here later.

MR. SPEAKER: If he wanted to quote he should have sent it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I have got every right. You do not even permit a Member to make certain points for your consideration.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हरियाणा के मुख्य मंत्री के खिलाफ गंभीर आरोप लगाए गए हैं। उन की जांच करने के बजाय अब यह कोशिश हो रही है. .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हरियाणा के मुख्य मंत्री के खिलाफ आरोप लगाए गए है तो इस हाउस ने थोड़े ही डिस्कस करना है । देयर शुड बी ए प्रोसीजर। अगर आप मुख्य मंत्रियों के खिलाफ चार्जेज एक दफा यहा लाऐंगे, एक के खिलाफ लाऐंगे तो दूसरे के खिलाफ भी आऐंगे यहा. . (**व्यवधान**) . .

If this goes on, the House will have to evolve a procedure. I will ask the House to evolve a procedure. But, as far as the rules are concerned, there is no provision, we cannot discuss such matters. Hon. Members cannot just bring up anything that they like and say that we are concerned with it....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You have not even allowed me to

[SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA]

make the point fully for your consideration. You do not exercise the necessary patience. That is our difficulty.

MR. SPEAKER: I know that the hon. Member is putting me to the limit of my patience. I know how much patience he has got....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I have patience. Therefore, we are putting up with all the injustices to which we are subjected.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Palghat): It is very difficult for a person like me to understand this. When a Member of this House says that he has sent a thing to you and you say that you have not got it, at least you must see that you get it and then give a reply tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: He can send it to me. Actually, he should have sent it to me.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That would have ended the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: He should have sent it to me.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: How many documents do you want me to send you? I have got a sheaf of documents.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot allow any discussion on an individual here with whom the House is not concerned.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Shri Shyamnandan Mishra has raised a very important point. He has referred to a letter written to the Auditor-General. It is for you to decide whether it is proper or not.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall go through the document and find out. The proper procedure that we follow in such cases where the Auditor-General or somebody like that is concerned is this; if the hon. Member could have given me advance information, we could have enquired from him....

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Now, you can take the document and enquire.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The letter is with me, and I am not raising other points just now. I am not even referring to the point that certain matters had been referred to four Cabinet colleagues by the Prime Minister and she has given a verdict on the matter. To this we take serious objection though not raising all that just now. But I am only raising a limited constitutional point for the moment. I am going to raise that point tomorrow. I would like to know why the matter was not referred to the Attorney-General and why it was referred to four Cabinet colleagues, because there are very serious charges.

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): I would submit that the expression and words used by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu against you, Sir, may be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall have to get the opinion of the House and then take action. It has become a habit with him. I am not going to tolerate it every day.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I have another point to raise about the satyagrahis...

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed that. That was something which happened in a State.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Please hear me, Sir. It relates to satyagraha....

MR. SPEAKER: Because it is a State matter, I am not going to allow it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The satyagraha is against the Central Government. Do you want the satyagrahis to be treated as non-political prisoners?...

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing it. So many satyagrahas are taking place.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: An M.P. and some MLAs are also involved. You yourself had read out the other day an intimation regarding the arrest of a Member of Parliament....

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed it. I am not calling the hon. Member to raise this.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This is a matter which ought to receive your consideration. It is this kind of attitude which exasperates us.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Parliament is going to be adjourned on the 22nd instant. There are hardly two days left. I have already written to you regarding one serious and very important matter. Before the session ends, I want to have a statement from the Finance Minister regarding the Pay Commission's Report. You may ask the hon. Finance Minister to make a statement as to when the Pay Commission is going to submit its report..

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You are giving so much time, to him, but you are denying me of the same right....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You may give even two hours to Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, if you like. I have no quarrel over that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The other day, you expelled me for saying 'double standard'.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I do not mind your giving time to the hon'ble Member, Shri S. M. Banerjee. But I also demand the same consideration from you

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have written to you repeatedly . . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The House is not being managed properly....

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to tolerate such remarks from Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. He did it yesterday. He has repeated it today.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What is that remark?

MR. SPEAKER: What did he say?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I said the House is not being managed properly.

MR. SPEAKER: May I know who is responsible for that mismanagement? Should we not take action against that person responsible for it?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: If you put this question, I will say this Government is responsible for this state of affairs. It is their policy which is responsible for all this.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not take undue advantage of my leniency.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have said something which is not parliamentary, that no remarks of mine will be tolerated by you.

MR. SPEAKER: If you go on doing like this, I will have to take it up with the House and put it before the House which is the master.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE *rose*—

MR SPEAKER: I have told him that it has been sent to the Finance Minister and he will come out with a statement.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He should make a statement before we adjourn.

MR SPEAKER: I am going to the next item. No more discussion on this. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): The Business Advisory Committee rejected Shri Raj Bahadur's request that time should be allotted for the Mulki Rules Bill. Then how is it being put on the agenda for tomorrow?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: When was this?

MR. SPEAKER: They have adjusted time among themselves. Time was allotted.

SHRI PILOO MODY: No time was allotted by the Business Advisory Committee for the Mulki Rules Bill. Then how can it come first here?

MR. SPEAKER: Let the House decide whether time should be allotted. This came later on. At that time, it was not before the Business Advisory Committee. Now a Bill was introduced yesterday.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: It was not on the agenda.

MR. SPEAKER: The Business Advisory Committee was not seized of it then. I can go before the Committee.

SHRI PILOO MODY: What is happening in this House?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: A number of items were placed before the Business Advisory Committee by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs for allocation of time. On that list, there was separately pasted a typed slip later on for the Mulki Rules Bill. At that time, the Bill had not been introduced. It is true that in that meeting different opinions were expressed. Shri Parthasarathy was certainly very emphatic that the Bill should not be brought up and so on. But that does not mean that everybody shared his opinion. Subsequently the Bill has been introduced. Now the question is whether by alloting time for that Bill, which was not before us at that time, any other business which we are very keen to dispose of is not going to be elbowed out. We do not know what is their programme.

MR. SPEAKER: It is for the Minister to look into that. As for this, the House can take a decision on it or it can go to the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: It will be proper to refer it to the Committee.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): It may go to the Business Advisory Committee. But in this matter, the Government has to dispose of its business, and it has discretion to select its own business. We may relegate Bills. *(Interruption)*. The other legislative programmes might be neglected, but we would like to give this the precedence.

MR. SPEAKER: The position is that time was allotted to various Bills and various items. The point raised by Mr. Indrajit Gupta is whether you are going to adjust this within the same time or withdraw some of the business and adjusting it, or you want to have a meeting.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: We can withdraw some of the Bills that we initially intended to pass and accommodate this Bill. But we had provided for discussion, one on the University Grants Commission report and the other on the Faridabad College.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We cannot settle it across the table here.

MR. SPEAKER: Call a meeting this afternoon, say, at about 4 O'clock. Would it be enough for the Members of the Business Advisory Committee to take this at short notice, as a short notice for the meeting. I am sorry for the short notice of the meeting.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Cortai): *rose—*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, professor, what is it that is in your mind?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, what is in my mind is this. As he rightly pointed out, the discussion of the report of the University Grants Commission was in the list of business for three weeks. Now, it has been shelved somehow or other. As you know, there have been these regional passions. There are many aspects of it. This time, it was in Assam, and it may happen in any other place. Therefore, we were waiting for the

opportunity to discuss the report. It was in the list of business for the last three weeks. It was going on like that. Today it is not there. (*Interruption*).

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI (Vellore): The Pay Commission's report should be submitted immediately. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. There is nothing now before the House.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Regarding the letter written by me to you on 18th December about the matter, namely, that the hon. Minister of Foreign Trade has given an incorrect information—

MR. SPEAKER: I have no information yet. When it comes, I shall let you know.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Within two minutes, I shall submit one thing. Yesterday, during the zero hour, Mr. Raj Bahadur said that I had moved four motions. I have given notice of a privilege motion; you have turned it down, but I will take it up again. Now, when I read the debate, I am sorry to say that I see there is no mention about that. That shows that the debate has been tampered with. It is a very serious matter. Mr. Raj Bahadur had said clearly that I had moved four motions in this session, and I said I have not moved even one motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it not in the proceedings?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is not in the proceedings. This shows how the proceedings of the House are conducted.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Regarding the allegation made, I have absolutely no hand in this. The tape-recording is there. The tape-record can be played. I do not know what is there in the tape-record. But I only said that Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu's name is there in four motions.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. These are matters where sometimes such things arise; just a slip of the tongue. But do not prolong such matters. What I found was—(*Interruption*)—this. If he said four motions, his name was included in the four motions or that he had moved. I think he has made clear what he has meant. He has made it clear. He immediately met me after that.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He corrected himself then. The hon. Member says that the record has been tampered with. We would like to hear the tape-record. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: Over these things, what he meant was that his name was included in the motions moved.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am surprised. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: Do not be so much over-sensitive. (*Interruption*). I am sorry.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: He said he had moved four motions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let the tape be played. If somebody has committed a fraud, let the man be punished. That is my submission. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: He said your name was among the motions which were moved.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given a privilege motion.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I fail to understand why Mr. Raj Bahadur is behaving like this. If he made a statement here which was heard by everybody and which was factually incorrect, he can easily say that he meant something else, which you are now saying.

MR. SPEAKER: He explained to me in my room also.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: He can explain it to the House also.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: There is not the slightest thing to say that I can ever tamper with the record or I have anything to do with the tampering of the record. The record is there. I only quoted the rules and made my statement. I never misled the House.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: To move a resolution is very different from having one's name amongst several other names. He said he moved. That does not appear in the record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I demand that the tape-recorder be played.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: May I refer to page 15157? This is what Shri Raj Bahadur has said which has gone into the record:

> "Here I may submit that Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu who had given notice of such motions has had his name in four such motions, three under rule 193 and one under another. I can read out those motions."

But earlier to this, there had been some exchange here because he had said that he had moved no less than three or four motions. That portion is missing from the record.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I never said it... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: There is a difference between what the Minister says and what the opposition says. The Minister has very emphatically denied it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am suggesting a solution. Let the tape recorder be played in the Business Advisory Committee room, instead of killing the time of the House. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard what the opposition has got to say and also what Shri Raj Bahadur has to say. I will see what is the exact position.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My humble submission is that the whole perspective goes wrong because the Chair was pleased to expunge certain remarks of the hon. Member later. They were a sequel to some hot exchanges that had taken place earlier. What I am submitting for your consideration is that the hot exchanges took place because certain strong remarks were made by the hon. Member and in exchange the hon. Minister made certain remarks. Here I would not even insist on hearing the tape-recorder; I would not. I would only submit for your consideration whether the whole perspective should not be put right? For anyone reading the records would come to a wrong conclusion about it and he would have a very uncharitable impression about what the hon. Member had said, if you permit the hon. Minister to get away by removing some of his remarks in the way he has done.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, you were good enough to say that the remarks made by Shri Jyotirmoy Basu should be expunged. But, along with that, they have expunged even the earlier remarks.

MR. SPEAKER: It is true that I have expunged some remarks. But *that did not help* Shri Raj Bahadur because, even though I have said "these remarks are expunged", they appeared in the press. Perhaps, it was not verified by the press. I had clearly stated in this very House that words like those will be expunged because such words should not be used. Whatever happened yesterday was very sad. After all, when something happens, more polite language can be used. We should avoid getting heated up all the time. If we have to run parliament, we cannot run this like this, having heated exchanges every day.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Of course, we know what took place in the House. The proceedings do not show any

portion having been expunged. There is no mark put there to indicate that.

MR. SPEAKER: Now I am passing on to the next item.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: What is the decision?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Shri Raj Bahadur has gone by whatever has been recorded in the proceedings. My humble submission to your good self is, because your name has been dragged and the name of the Lok Sabha Secretariat has been involved...

MR. SPEAKER: You need not worry much about my name. If you were not here, no such thing would have happened. Don't be so much worried about myself. Look at this gentleman who is so much worried about me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I want the tape-recorder to be heard because your name has been dragged in.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't worry; I will look after myself.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I allege now that Shri Raj Bahadur with the help of the Lok Sabha Secretariat has removed this with a purpose in mind .... (*interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You will be held responsible for this statement I will look into it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I have brought this matter to your notice in the past also. But I would not go into that. I want now to bring here a slightly different matter. I understand that Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu provoked you quite a bit. But it is very unfortunate that you have allowed one member to get under the skin in this fashion which, of course, is human to a great many people. But, then, I have seen you twice today get up and say "I will put it to the House".

MR. SPEAKER: I have to put it, if this goes on; it is a fact.

SHRI PILOO MODY: For the sake of peace, both of us will have to let the other fellow complete his sentence.

MR. SPEAKER: I wish you could learn.

SHRI PILOO MODY: At that time I could out-shout you and I did not complain. Now I have a complaint. When you get up and say "I will now put it to the House", I think you are indulging in very.....

MR. SPEAKER: When it comes to the last resort I have no other way. I tell you, please do not take it that way.... (*interruptions*)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर आप स्वयं किसी मेम्बर के खिलाफ कार्यवाही कर सकते है तो फिर यह हाउस में रैफैडम कराने की क्या जरूरत है? क्या इन का भी फैसला आप बहुमत के आधार पर करायेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर हम और आप सब अपनी जगह सही सही समझे तब तो ठीक यहां का काम चल सकता है बाकी अगर ऐसे चलाएंगे तो मुझे भी अपने आप को प्रोटैक्ट करना होगा। यह एक साइडेड नहीं चलेगा।

Now, I pass on to the next item. Papers to be laid. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PILOO MODY: Please let me finish. I want to end up by saying this, you are giving evidence to various charges that have been made in this House and you are taking the aid of the ruling party to vote for you against the minority Opposition.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't overdo it. Papers to be laid.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is your ruling?

MR. SPEAKER: I will examine it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to hear the tape.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot fix any time-limit.

12.46 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

INDIAN WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY (COMMERCIAL RADIO OPERATORS CERTIFICATES OF PROFICIENCY AND LINCE TO OPERATE WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY) AMENDMENT RULES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): On behalf of SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Commercial Radio Operators Certificates of Proficiency and Licence to operate Wireless Telegraphy) Amendment Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1553 in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 1972, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4083/72].

STATEMENT RE. REPORTS OF ADMINISTRAITVE REFORMS COMMISSION'S REPORT AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ARTICLE 318 OF THE CONSTITUTION

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A statement (as on 30-11-72) (Hindi and English versions) on the decisions taken on various Reports of the Administrative Reforms Commission and the implementation of these decisions. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4084/72].

(2) (i) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under subclause (a) of article 318 of the Constitution:—

(a) The Union Public Service Commission (Members) Regulations 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2404 in Gazette of India dated the 11th October, 1969.

(b) The Union Public Service Commission (Members) Amendment Regulations, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 977 in Gazette of India dated the 19th August, 1972.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Noifications.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4085/72].

STATEMENT CORRECTING ANSWERS TO U.S.Q. No. 2206 AND REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN RARE EARTHS LIMITED, BOMBAY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A statement correcting the answer given on the 29th November, 1972 to Unstarred Question No. 2206 by Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai.

Statement

Unstarred Question No. 2335 which was put on the 29th November, 1972 and the original version of which was in English language, had sought information as to whether the Nagar Tatha Gram Nivesh Adhyadesh had been received from Madhya Pradesh for prior approval of the President and if so, whether approval had been accorded to it. It had been stated in reply to that Question that the Adhyadesh had been received and that approval had been accorded to it. The Hindi version of the Question also referred to the Nagar Tatha Gram Nivesh Adhyadesh and sought the same information as the English version. The Madhya Pradesh Government in their correspondence described this Ordinance in English as

Madhya Pradesh Town and Country Planning Ordinance. The reply given to the Question in Hindi was the same as the reply given to the Question in English The reply given was factually correct.

2. Unstarred Question No 2206 which was also put on the same day and the original version of which was in Hindi, also sought information as to whether the Madhya Pradesh Government had submitted the Nagar Tatha Gram Nivesh Adhyadesh which has been described by them as Town and Country Planning Bill for the prior instructions of the President and if so, whether approval had been accorded to it. The English version of the Question, however, sought information as to whether the Urban and Rural Investment Ordinance had been submitted by the Madhya Pradesh Government for the prior approval of the President and if so, whether the requisite approval had been accorded. On the basis of the English version of the Question, the reply given was that no such Ordinance had been received and the question of according approval to it did not arise The reply given to the English version of the Question is factually correct. The reply given to the Hindi Version of the same Question is, however, not correct.

The correct reply to Unstarred Question No. 2206 should be as follows:—

(a) If the English version of the Question is correct, no Ordinance/Bill called the Urban and Rural Investment Ordinance/Bill has been submitted by the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the prior approval of the President. If, however, the Hindi version of the Question is correct, the Nagar Tatha Gram Nivesh Adhyadesh has been received for the prior approval of the President.

(b) If the English version of the Question is correct the question of approval being accorded to the Urban and Rural Investment Ordinance/ Bill does not arise. If the Hindi version of the Question is correct, approval has been accorded to the Nagar Tatha Gram Nivesh Adhyadesh.

(c) Does not arise.

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Rare Earths Limited, Bombay, for the year 1971-72.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Rare Earths Limited, Bombay for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT 4087/72].

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R 481(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th December, 1972, under sub-section (1) of section 12A of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4088/72].

NOTIFICATIO RE. MESSRS DIWAN SUGAR AND GENERAL MILLS PRIVATE LIMITED, SAKHOTI TANDA, DISTRICT MEERUT AND REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN SALTS, LIMITED, JAIPUR

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR

PRASAD): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 572(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st September, 1972 regarding management of Messrs Diwan Sugar and General Mills Private Limited, Sakhoti-Tanda, District Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4089/72].

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1970-71.

(b) Annual Report of the Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1970-71 along with the Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4090/72]

(ii) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Sambhar Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1970-71.

(b) Annual Report of the Sambhar Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1970-71 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4091/72].

12.47 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha.

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 18th December, 1972, agreed without any amendment to the Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1972, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th December, 1972"

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 18th December, 1972, agreed without any amendment to the Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Bill 1972, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th December, 1972."

RE-CORRECTION TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2206

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने आइटम 4 (1) जो हाउस की टेबुल पर ले लिया है उस के ऊपर मुझे आप से निवेदन करना है। मैंने इस बारे में आप को पहले से लिख कर भी दिया हुआ है

अध्यक्ष महोदय नो, नो प्लीज। मेरे पास नहीं आया है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है। मैंने लिख कर दिया हुआ है।

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-FIRST REPORT

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous District): I beg to present the

Twenty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.48 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

FIFTH-SIXTH AND FIFTH-EIGHTH REPORTS

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee:—

(1) Fifty-sixth Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Eighth Report on Chapter II of Audit Report (Civil), on Revenue Receipts, 1970 relating to Customs.

(2) Fifty-eighth Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Fifth Report on Audit Report (Civil), 1970 relating to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development.

12.49 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer): I beg to present the Twenty-fourth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Sixty-fifth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) on Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited.

RE: CORRECTION TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2206—*contd.*

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय यह तो हद हो गई कि मैंने लिखकर आप को भेजा और आप कह रहे हैं आप को नहीं मिला तो क्या जो नोटिस दिया करें उसकी रसीद ले लिया करें ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसके बारे में माननीय सदस्य मुझे लिखकर भेजें ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आखिर वह रैक्शन है क्या मंत्री, जो पढ़ कर सुनायें ।

MR. SPEAKER: That is not the custom here. When the Papers are laid, they are not read here.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On a point of order, Sir I see a statement correcting his answer being laid by Shri K. C. Pant against item No. 4(1). Under the Rules, he has to read it out..... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: That has been laid on the Table.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is improper and irregular.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय आपने ही नियम बनाये हैं और आप ही उनको खत्म करना चाहते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य यह लगातार इस तरह उठकर क्यों बोले जा रहे हैं । उनके ग्रुप के लीडर इन माननीय सदस्य को समझाते क्यों नहीं हैं ।

The Papers laid on the Table are not read here.

12.50 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

TWELFTH, THIRTEETH AND FOURTEENTH REPORTS

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar): I beg to present the following Reports (English and Hindi versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:—

(1) Twelfth Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Thirteenth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) on the erstwhile Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering—Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited.

[Shri B K. Daschowdhury]

(2) Thirteenth Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Fifteenth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board)—Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Indian Railways.

(3) Fourteenth Report on the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Department of Steel)—Reservations for and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in (i) Hindustan Steel Limited (Headquarters Organisations); (ii) Bhilai Steel Plant; (iii) Rourkela Steel Plant, (iv) Durgapur Steel Plant and (v) Bokaro Steel Limited

RE. CORRECTION TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO 2206—*contd.*

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): डायरेक्शन 115 के मातहत कछवाय जी ने एक नोटिस दिया । आपने उस की स्वीकृति दे दी । मंत्री महोदय ने एक सवाल का एक ही दिन परस्पर विरोधी जवाब दिये तो अब यह सदन जानना चाहेगा कि यह परस्पर विरोधी जवाब उन्होंने क्यों दिये और असली जवाब क्या है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य को मैंने यह कहा है कि जब मंत्री महोदय अपना स्टेटमेंट हाउस की टेबुल पर रखते हों तो उस मौके पर वह यहां मत बोलें बल्कि मुझे लिख कर वह बतला दें कि उन्हें इस के बारे में क्या ऐतराज है ।

I will ask the Minister to explain it in the House.

अब कोई एक प्रौपर प्रोसीजर तो होना चाहिए ।

वह इस को समझते नहीं हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इस में समझने की क्या बात है ? सीधी सादी बात है । एक ही प्रश्न के दो उत्तर दिये हैं । मैं ने नोटिस दिया है । मैं ने यह भी कहा था कि जब मंत्री महोदय बोलने खड़े होंगे तब सवाल पूछे जायेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को लिख कर भेजना चाहिये था । चूंकि आप का नाम नहीं है . . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय मैं ने लिख कर दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप ने लिख कर भेजा है तो मैं उस को देख लूंगा और इजाजत दे दूंगा ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अब वह कब आयेगा ? सेशन तो खत्म होने वाला है मैं कब पूछूंगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय जब मैं बुलाऊंगा तब । आप इस तरह से बीच में मत आइये ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : पहले मंत्री महोदय यह तो बतलायेंगे कि जो वक्तव्य रक्खा गया है वह क्या है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि वह क्या है ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): The statement has been laid on the Table of the House. If you desire, I can read it however, you want me to give the essence of the matter, it is like this. Two questions were tabled on the same day—Unstarred Questions. The Hindi versions are the same. In

translating one of those Questions, the Lok Sabha Secretariat translated a word as 'investment'. The word can also be translated as 'investment', but in this context it was not investment; it really should have been 'development' or 'planning'. The Madhya Pradesh Government had sent an Ordinance which was Town and Country Planning Ordinance.

हिन्दी में वह है "नगर तथा ग्राम निवेश अध्यादेश"। हिन्दी तो ठीक है लेकिन अंग्रेजी मे दो अलग अलग सवाल हो गये। निवेश शब्द का जो अनुवाद हुआ लोक सभा मे वह इन्वेस्टमेंट हो गया और हिन्दी मे जो था उस को उन्होंने वैसे का वैसा रहने दिया। इस लिये जहा तक इन्वेस्टमेंट आर्डिनेन्स के बारे में सवाल था उस के लिये "नही" कहा था, दूसरा प्रश्न जो अंग्रेजी मे आया था वह उसी रूप मे आया, इस लिये उसके उत्तर में मैंने 'हा' कहा था। जो मैंने जवाब दिये है अगर उन का मै पढ दू तो स्थिति साफ हो जायेगी :

"(a) If the English version of the Question is correct, no Ordinance/Bill called the Urban and Rural Investment Ordinance/Bill has been submitted by the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the prior approval of the President. If, however, the Hindi version of the Question is correct, the Nagar Tatha Gram Nivesh Adhyadesh has been received for the prior approval of the President.

(b) If the English version of the Question is correct, the question of approval being accorded to the Urban and Rural Investment Ordinance/Bill does not arise. If the Hindi version of the Qestion is correct, approval has been accorded to the Nagar Tatha Gram Nivesh Adhyadesh.

(c) Does not arise."

So, this was where the confusion arose There was no intention to mislead; there can never be. Since both the Questions happened to be on the same day, the inference was that they were probably two different questions. This is how this has happened.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ट्रांस्लेशन में गलती हो गई होगी।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : ऐसी गलती नही होनी चाहिये। आखिर मंत्री महोदय ने दोनो प्रश्नों को अपनी आखों से देखा था या नही ? मंत्री महोदय स्वयम् कितने लापर्वाह थे कि उन्होने इस को देखा भी नही कि इस में दोषी कौन है? सारे देश मे इस से भ्रम फैलता है कि एक ही प्रश्न का जवाब मंत्री महोदय अलग अलग दे रहे है। इस से सारे देश को पता लगता है कि हमारे मंत्री कितने योग्य है। प्रश्न एक है और उस के अलग अलग दो उत्तर हैं। जब वह प्रश्नो के उत्तर देते है तब उन को देखना चाहिये कि आखिर क्या चीज है और क्या गडबड़ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री से भी ट्रांस्लेशन में गलती हो सकती है।

SHRI K. C. PANT: I did look at both the Questions. The English versions came to me. I did look at both the Questions. I had approved the reply on the basis of the English version that came to me. There is no doubt about it. It is wrong of my friend to say that I do not look at the Questions. I do.

योग्यता की माप दूसरी होती है, मगर इस को मैं ने देखा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ भी हो, गलती सब से हो सकती है।

12.55 hrs.

PETITION *RE*: RECOGNITION OF PROVISIONAL REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH VIETNAM AND STOPPAGE OF BOMBING IN VIETNAM BY U.S.A.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Palghat): I beg to present a petition signed by Shri P. Ramamurti and others regarding recognition of Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam and stoppage of American bombing of North and South Vietnam.

I am presenting only one copy of the petition, the other copies will be presented at 4 O'clock at the Reception Office.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no need. When it is presented to the House, they need not be presented to me.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): What he meant was that the other copies will be given in the Reception and in course of time it will come to you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): One crore of people have signed the petition, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: When it has been presented to the House, the copies may be sent to my office.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): May I have your guidance, Sir, on this? The present practice is that when such a petition is presented, it goes to the Petitions Committee. But it should be circulated to the Members.

MR. SPEAKER: No new practice please.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, when you hear many irrelevant things, kindly hear some relevant things. I want your guidance in this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: No guidance is necessary. It has been presented...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Should not the Government come forward and recognise the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam? What can the Petitions Committee do? Can it take any action in this matter?... (*Interruptions*) Sir, we demand the immediate recognition of the PRG.

Let the Government announce and let them also condemn the American bombings. Otherwise, what can the Petitions Committee do.... (*Interruptions*) I have never seen a Government more indifferent, cold and callous regarding such a big problem.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): But no government is sitting there. Yesterday, Mr. Indrajit Gupta raised it and to-day a petition has been presented. The Government should make an immediate announcement....

MR. SPEAKER: No, please. This cannot go on like this.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : मैं समझता हू कि इस प्रकार से आप और लोगों को भी रखने की अनुमति देंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर पिटिशन की डैफिनिशन मे आयेगा तो दी जायेगी ।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : आप ने अनुमति दी इस के लिये मैं बधाई देना चाहता ह क्योंकि आप इस की अहमियत को समझते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अरोजीशन का झगड़ा मेरे सामने क्यों लाते है । श्री किरुतिनन ।

RESOLUTION *RE*: RECOMMENDATIONS OF RAILWAY CONVENTION *COMMITTEE—contd.*

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN (Sivaganja): Mr. Speaker, Sir...

MR. SPEAKER: You can continue after lunch. Now, it is 1 O'clock. We

adjourn for lunch and meet at 2 p.m.

About Assam, the notices will be ballot at 1 O'clock.

13 00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER—*in the Chair*]

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Kiruttinan...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, in the UNI, the journalists are on strike and the work is paralysed there. This is an institution which is financed by the Government. We want to know what is being done about it. We cannot afford to allow this institution to go on like this when the staff are on strike and the work is paralysed. I request you to be good enough to ask the Minister to make a statement, for resolving this dispute and helping to arrive at a settlement.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Shri Khadilkar had made a statement in the other House. Let him make a statement here. I am connected with the UNI also as President of the Union there. This matter has to be settled. As the Parliament is being adjourned, he should make a statement regarding settlement of the dispute.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That may be conveyed to the Minister..

SHRI S. M BANERJEE: No question of conveying; you should direct him. This matter has to be settled.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): You may direct the Government to make a statement.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You will have a long holiday after the 22nd instant. So, bear with us for today, tomorrow and the day after.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Kindly direct the Government to make a statement.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : (मुरेना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो क्रिकेट का खेल हो रहा है, उस के लिये हिन्दी संवाद समितियों–हिन्दुस्तान समाचार, समाचार भारती आदि—और हिन्दी समाचारपत्रों के प्रतिनिधियों को प्रवेशपत्र नहीं दिये गये हैं। इस बारे में न शिक्षा मंत्रालय और न सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय जवाब देही लेने के लिये तैयार है। यह भेदभाव नहीं होना चाहिये। इस में सब की रुचि है। जानबूझ कर हिन्दी के प्रति भेदभाव किया जा रहा है। मेरा निवेदन है कि हिन्दी संवाद समितियों और समाचारपत्रों के प्रतिनिधियों को प्रवेशपत्र दिये जाने चाहिये।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : सब संवाद समितियों और समाचारपत्रों को यह सुविधा दी जानी चाहिये।

RESOLUTION *RE*: RECOMMENDATIONS OF RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE—*contd.*

*SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN (Sivaganja): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to say a few words on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, on the Resolution moved by the hon. Minister of Railways, which *incorporates* certain recommendations of the Railway Convention Comtee, 1971.

At the very outset, I would like to object to the method of selecting only a few recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee in such a Resolution for which the approval of the House has been sought. It is also stated in the Resolutioin that the action taken by the Government on the other recommendations made in the

*The Original speech was delivered in Tamil..

[SHRI THA KIRUTINAM]

Report would be reported to the next Parliamentary Committee, which may be appointed to review similar matters. Here, I would like to know from the hon. Railway Minister whether the other recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee should be given such a low priority as for the next Parliamentary Committee to review whether they have been implemented by the Railways or not. The proper procedure would be that this House should have been asked to approve of a Resolution incorporating all the recommendations made by the Railway Convention Committee. After appointing such a high-power Railway Convention Committee and after the Committee have gone into these questions in great detail, I do not approve of the shoddy treatment meted out to the recommendations of the Committee.

I would now like to express my views about the payment of dividend by the Railways to the General Revenues. The Railway Convention Committee has recommended that dividend of 6 per cent should be paid by the Railways to the General Revenues on the capital invested after 31st March, 1964. I have been repeatedly pleading in this House, on several earlier occasions, that there should be no contribution from the earnings of Railways to the General Revenues. If the Central Government have invested some money in the Railways, then a certain percentage of dividend, depending upon the rate of profits made by the Railways every year, can be given by the Railways to the General Revenues. If the Central Government have given loans to the Railways, then interest at an agreed rate can be charged from the Railways. I do not know under what category the amounts given by the Central Government to the Railways fall and on what basis the Railways are to contribute to the General Revenues from their earnings every year and why should the Railways be compulsorily asked to do so. I would request the hon. Minister of Railways to clarify this point.

I have also been witnessing that the Railway earnings are manipulated in such a way that ultimately the workers, whose major contribution in the railway earnings cannot be denied by anyone in this House, are denied of their rightful and legitimate share in such earnings. The Railways, apart from contributing 6 per cent dividend to the General Revenues, have got the Depreciation Reserve Fund, Revenue Reserve Fund, Development Fund, and any number of such funds, which take away in some proportion or the other all the earnings This has led to the inevitable consequence of the Railway workers not being paid adequate emoluments in proportion to their labour. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Railway Minister to the imperative necessity of paying adequate remuneration to the workers so that the railway earnings can substantially go up. I hope that the new Railway Minister will bear this in his mind and take steps to remunerate the railway workers adequately.

The Railway Convention Committee has pointed out that contribution to the Depreciation Reserve Fund is at present not related to the amount of depreciation calculated as accruing on the wasting assets of the Railways year by year. Whether an asset like railway carriage has depreciated every year at a certain rate or not, the allocation to the Depreciation Fund is not done at the rate at which the asset has depreciated. For example, a certain depreciated value is shown on the house constructed for a railway worker. In the course of years, the cost of construction of the house has been wiped out by the depreciated value shown every year. Simultaneously, the Depreciation Reserve Fund is also getting swelled by regular yearly allocation and the money remains unutilised. In this connection, the Railway Convention Committee has made certain import-

tant observations. Whether it is a house, engine, carriage or rails, the depreciation implications of these assets should be specifically mentioned in the Budget papers. The Committee has also pointed out that the wasting assets of the Railways are not being replaced, with the consequence of heavy accruals in the Depreciation Reserve Fund. I request the hon. Minister of Railways to look into this and do the needful.

There is the Railway Safety Works Fund, out of which only a sum of Rs. 1.24 crores has been utilised, though during the years 1966-67 to 1971-72 the total contribution to this Fund has been of the order of Rs. 10.80 crores. The State Governments have spent substantial sums under this head "safety", but they have not yet been reimbursed though the Safety Works Fund has got Rs. 10.80 crores. Sir, you will not under-rate the need for wider bridges over level crossings on account of density of traffic, the need for over-bridges and under-bridges in many parts of the country. According to the existing rules, the expenditure on these items is shared between the Railways and the States on 50:50 basis. The States are finding it difficult to spend moneys on these items from their slender resources. That is why the Safety Works Fund has not been utilised properly. I would plead with the Railway Minister that the Railways should bear 75 per cent of the expenditure on these items and the remaining 25 per cent should be borne by the States. Then only the much-needed over-bridges and under-bridges will come about in the country.

Sir, the hon. Minister of Railways will not dispute the fact that there are lakhs and lakhs of unmanned level crossings throughout the country, and that too predominantly in the rural areas. 10 per cent of the amount in the Railway Safety Works Fund should be earmarked for manning or upgrading of unmanned level crossings and that the Zonal Railway Managers should be authorised to draw directly the amount from this Fund with a view to expediting these works.

There is persistent shortfall in expenditure in the matter of providing quarters for Class III and Class IV staff, though there is acute shortage of residential accommodation in the country. It is really surprising that the sums allocated for this purpose from the Development Fund remain underutilised. The Railways should give due priority to the provision of quarters to all the Class III and Class IV staff of the Railways.

The Study Team of the Administrative Reforms Commission has also made important recommendations in regard to Railway Accounts. They have not been brought before this House and the Railways have also not implemented those recommendations. By implementing all the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee, the problems besetting the Railways can be solved to some extent. That is why I pointed out in the beginning of my speech that a Resolution containing all the recommendations of the Convention Committee, not merely a few of them, should have been brought before this House.

Reverting back to the contribution of Railways to the General Revenues, you may feel that my suggestion that the Railways should not contribute anything to the General Revenues is somewhat novel. Some months back there was a farmers' agitation in the State of Tamil Nadu sponsored by the Ruling Congress Party here and the Communist Party of India. The main plank of the farmers' agitation was that the loans obtained from the World Bank, from the Reserve Bank and from other foreign countries and given to the farmers through the co-operative societies should be revoked and the agitation was directed against the State Government. I have referred

[Shri Tha Kirutinam]

to this because here the Central Government is demanding dividend from the Railways on the capital invested 20 or 22 years before. I am sure, Sir, you will now appreciate my contention that the payment of contribution by the Railways to the General Revenues must be stopped at once. I also hope that the hon. Minister of Railways will appreciate that this is a valid argument in view of what I have stated in my speech and ensure that the Railways do not pay any dividend to the General Revenues at least for two decades to come so that the development of Railways in all sectors is assured within this period.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister one point regarding manning of sleeper coaches on the Rajkot Division between Ahmedabad and Palampur. Because, between Ahmedabad and Palanpur, 26 sleeper coaches are manned by the Rajkot Division also, though the number of TTEs in the Rajkot Division is 102 and the kilometreage is 1 510 while in the Ajmer Division, the total kilometreage is 1,290 and the strength of the TTEs is 106. Therefore, the comperative figures will convince the Minister that more passenger trains run on the Rajkot Division, nearly 167, and only 58 trains run on the Ajmer Division. Though a greater number of passenger trains run on the Rajkot Division covering a larger kilometreage than on the Ajmer Division the sanctioned strength of the ticket-checking staff is less on the Rajkot Division which in turn provides a lesser number of posts of senior TCS|TTEs and TCS|CTIs as based on the percentage of the strength of the checking staff. This is the dispute between the two divisions—Rojkot Division and Ajmer Division—which is not settled by the administration.

On 26th June, 1972, I met the General Manager and disussed it with him and brought to his notice that the railway is incurring excess expenditure because the staff of the Rajkot Division and the staff of the Ajmer Division are manning 26 sleeper coaches attached to the Delhi Mail, Delhi Express, Janata Express and 31 UP and 32 Down between Ahmedabad and Ajmer. These trains terminate at Ahmedabad and start from Ahmedabad, and still, this injustice is done to the Rajkot Division staff. My demand is that justice should be done to these people. That is the only point which I wanted to bring to the Minister's notice, because this has resulted in over-expenditure of the railways, and there is discontentment among the staff of the Rajkot Division because they say that this position has deprived the Rajkot Division of its rightful cadre strength of TCS|TTEs and in turn the posts of STCs|STTEs and HTCs|CTIs. It is a sad plight of TCS|TTEs of the Rajkot Division that they are thus deprived of their chances of promotion in higher grades. That is why I request the hon. Minister to look into the matter and do justice to these people.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेल मंत्री जी ने रेलवे कन्वेंशन कमेटी की कुछ सिफारिशों को मंजूर करने के लिये यहां प्रस्ताव पेश किया है। इस क्रम में मैं यह कहना आवश्यक समझता हूं कि रेलवे कन्वेंशन कमेटी ने अपने कार्य की परिधि को, स्कोप को बढ़ाने का निश्चय किया है ताकि जहां से आय अधिक हो सके उन बातों का पता लगाया जाय तो मैं उस के इस निश्चय का स्वागत करता हूं। यह जरूरी है कि रेलवे की आय को बढ़ाया जाय और किस तरीके से रेलवे में गोलमाल हो रहा है, गडबड़ी चल रही है, पैसे को पचाया जा रहा है और देश को नुकसान पहुंचाया जा रहा है, इस को रोका

जाय और इस के लिए यह जो फैसला किया गया है कि इस के स्कोप को बढ़ाया जाय, मैं समझता हूं यह उन्होंने सही किया है।

आकड़ों को देखा जाय तो यह पता चलता है कि निर्माण के काम और रेल कर्मचारियों के ऊपर जो खर्च होता है दोनों में काफी का फर्क है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि अगर कहीं फिजूलखर्ची है और रेलवे के अंदर फिजूलखर्ची तो उस को रोका जाय। तभी हम राजस्व के आम खाते में पैसा चुका सकेंगे। अगर सरकार का इरादा यह हो कि मजदूरों को, कर्मचारियों को सहूलियत न दे कर पैसा बचा ले और उसी को राजस्व खाते में डाल दे तो यह मुनासिब न होगा। रेल मजदूर इस को कभी स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे और मजदूर आन्दोलनों में काम करने वाले लोग भी इसे स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे। जहां जहां रेलवे का पैसा अटका पड़ा है, बरबादी हो रही है, रेलवे में जैसा भ्रष्टाचार है, सब को मालूम है चोरी किस तरह से होती है सब को मालूम है, स्टोर के रख-रखाव पर क्या खर्च होता है, लाइनों की मेन्टेनेन्स पर क्या खर्च होता है—जब तक इन तमाम बातों की तरफ आप का ध्यान नहीं जायगा, वहां से पैसा निकालने की कोशिश नहीं करेंगे, तो जाहिर बात है कि जैनरल रेवेन्यू में, आम-राजस्व में पैसा नहीं दे सकेंगे। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूं कि कर्मचारियों को आपने जो सहूलियतें दी हैं कागज पर तो बहुत सारी सहूलियतें हैं लेकिन तमाम सहूलियतें कार्यान्वित नहीं हो रही हैं, उन्हें कार्यान्वित कीजिये। लोगों के पास रहने के मकान नहीं हैं, कई बार इस विषय पर इस सदन में हम लोग बहस कर चुके हैं, दिल्ली के बारे में बहस हो चुकी है, आप ने 20 लाख के करीब मजदूरों में से केवल 5 लाख को मकान दिये हुए हैं—उन की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

इसी तरह से जनता को सहूलियतें मिलनी चाहियें। तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों की क्या स्थिति है—इस का बयान न करना ही अच्छा है। उनकी बहुत दयनीय स्थिति है। गरमी के दिनों में तो और ज्यादा हालत खराब हो जाती है। पंखे नहीं हैं, बिजली नहीं है, पानी नहीं है—इस लिये तीसरी श्रेणी के यात्रियों की सुविधाओं की तरफ भी सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

इसी सन्दर्भ में एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप रेल मजदूरों से काम लीजिए हम भी उन के बीच में काम करने की हैसियत से उन को कहते हैं कि काम करो, साथ ही साथ पूरे दाम भी मांगो, उन को पूरी मजदूरी मिले और वे काम भी करें। यह मुल्क किसानों, मजदूरों और गरीबों का मुल्क है, केवल शासन करने वालों का मुल्क नहीं है और न यह मुल्क टाटा, बिड़ला और डालमिया का मुल्क है यह 75 फीसदी जनता का मुल्क नहीं है, गरीबों का मुल्क है इस लिये उन की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये। अभी कुछ दिन पहले 15 दिसम्बर को आप ने देखा कि यहां पर कितने लोग आये थे। मजमा के बारे में अखबारों ने 30 से 50 हजार लिखा है लेकिन उस से कहीं ज्यादा रेल मजदूर यहां आये थे और उन्होंने यह मांग की थी कि उन्हें बोनस

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

मिलना चाहिये। अगर इन 15–20 लाख रेल मजदूरों को आप बोनस नहीं देंगे तो उन को कठिनाइयां कैसे दूर होंगी। महंगाई बढ़ रही है—उस का फायदा उन्हें मिलना चाहिये। आप महंगाई को रोक नहीं सकते. इस लिये उस का यही इलाज है कि उन की तनख्वाहों में बढ़ोत्तरी कीजिये, उन्हें बोनस दीजिये। उन के लिये पे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट जल्दी प्रकाशित हो और उस को लागू करवाइये ताकि हमारा मजदूर यह समझे कि यह हमारा देश है, हम जो उत्पादन करते हैं उस का हिस्सा हम को भी मिलता है। बोनस हमारा हक है। इस लिये उन की सुविधाओं की तरफ आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिये, तब ही हम सही मायनों में उन का कोआपरेशन ले सकेंगे।

रेलवे के अन्दर जो भ्रष्टाचार व्याप्त है, जो चोरी यां होती है, इस में बड़े बड़े अफसरान शामिल हैं। मैं सब के लिये नहीं कह रहा हूं, लेकिन बहुत से लोग इस में शामिल हैं। मैं जानता हूं कि इलाहाबाद के अन्दर जो रेलवे इम्पलाइज कोआर्डिनेशन कमेटी है उस ने कई चिट्ठियां आप को लिखीं, वे भ्रष्टाचार के विरुद्ध सरकार से कोआपरेट करने को तैयार है, लेकिन अफसरान तैयार नहीं हैं। वे कहते हैं कि यह रिकगनाइज्ड यूनियन नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आमदनी बढ़ाने के लिये ताकि जनरल रेवेन्यू में आप पैसा दे सकें, आप तमाम मजदूरों का कोआपरेशन लीजिये, चाहे वह रिकगनाइज्ड हो या अनरिकगनाइज्ड हो और साथ ही साथ जनता का भी सहयोग लीजिये लेकिन जनता का सहयोग तभी मिलेगा जब आप उन के लिये काम करेंगे।

इस समय हमारे देश में वैगन्ज की बहुत शार्टेज है। आप कहते हैं कि शार्टेज नहीं है। मैं बिहार से आता हूं। बिहार धन धान्य से परिपूर्ण राज्य है, जमीन के अन्दर सम्पत्ति भरी पड़ी है। कोयला निकाल कर रखा हुआ है, लेकिन उसे ले जाने के लिये कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। कभी बिजली की क्राइसेज आ जाती है, कभी थर्मल पावर स्टेशन, पतरातू और बरौनी को कोयला नहीं पहुंचता। क्या हमारे यहां कोयले की कमी है? कोयले की कमी नहीं है, वैगन्ज की कमी है। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप का ध्यान इस तरफ भी जाय।

इन सब बातों का ध्यान रखते हुए, यदि आप के पास फाजिल पैसा बचता है तो आप जनरल रेवेन्यू में ले जाएं, हम कोई एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन जनता की सहूलियतों को पहले देखना होगा, मजदूरों की सहूलियतों को देखना होगा, ओवर ब्रिजेज बनवाइये, वेटिंग रूम्ज बनवाइये, पीने के पानी का इन्तजाम कीजिये, उस के बाद कुछ बचे तो उस तरफ ले जाइये-हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है।

डिस्ट्रेस ट्रैवलिंग के बारे में आप कई दफा कह चुके हैं लेकिन वही शिकायत होती है, क्योंकि उसमें हमारे रेलवे का नाम भी है। इस को रोकने के लिए सारा सहयोग लीजिए। यह काम केवल अफसरों से नहीं होगा, अफसर सहयोग करें, जनता सहयोग करे, मजदूर यूनियन्ज सहयोग करें तो डिस्ट्रेस ट्रैवलिंग जरूर खत्म होगा।

मुझे उम्मीद है कि सब बातों की तरफ सरकार ध्यान देगी ताकि जनता, रेल मजदूर और रेलवे अधिकारी सब मिलकर रेलवे की आमदनी बढ़ा सकें।

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI) Sir I am grateful to the hon Members who have given me very useful suggestions Whenever there is a debate on railways, I have heard off repeated complaints about bad catering, lack of amenities or third-class passengers, corruption, theft and ticketless travelling, which seem to be the perennial state of affairs I would point out that there are greater things involving the railways

in this country, which require the attention of this House. I would require the help and assistance of this House to see that this organisation, which is the biggest public sector undertaking in this country and which is the lifeline of the communication and transport system in this country, is managed efficiently and much more efficiently.

I am grateful to the Railway Convention Committee for taking up four important subjects involving the management of the railways, namely, accounting, sub-urban services, commercial and allied matters and requirement and availability of wagons.

Coming to Accounting, though the book value of the assets of the railways would represent Rs. 3,500 crores, we may make a claim that the present market value of the assets are much more But when a government undertaking owns immovable property, which has market value over the book value, it does not mean anything because we are not going to sell our assets. If all these years, up to the end of the year 1965-66, the railways have contributed substantially to the general revenues in this country, it is because half the total capital assets of the railways were valued at pre-war rates. This state of affairs could not permanently continue because every new asset at the present market rate is going to make the capital value of our assets more and more. A four-wheeler wagon, which ten years ago used to cost Rs. 16,000, now costs about Rs. 35,000. But it can convey only the same kind and amount of commodities; perhaps, a bit more with better designing. So, ultimately, it is the optimum use of these assets that may perhaps increase our profitability, and nothing else. In fact, it is not that we have been doing a lesser job. In 1951-52 we were moving 1,208 million passengers. In 1971-72 we moved 2,536 million passengers. Nearly 253 crores of passengers have moved by our trains in one year. As against 215 million people, upto November this year, the figure is 233 million people. The number of passengers travelling by our trains is on the increase.

It is not only that. While in 1951-52, the passenger kilometre were 63,072 millions, in 1971-72, they are 125,033 million kilometres. So, they are covering larger and larger distances also. As regards the freight, while in 1951-52 it was 98.3 million tonnes, in 1965-66, it rose to 203 million tonnes. Of course, it came down in 1971-72 to 197 million tonnes. It is now moving up again. During the Fifth Plan, we expect to move at least about 300 million tonnes. It is nearly 50 per cent of what we did this year. So, the Indian Railways are getting in to an era of mass-transportation of both the commodities and the people of this country.

I know, I am bound to listen to all the complaints that have come to me regarding catering. But the quality of food cannot be maintained throughout 365 days in a year. It varies from place to place. With the rise in prices, sometimes even adulteration could take place and we require continuous watch over the state of affairs. But the real thing is how to meet the problem of mass-catering. Formerly, it was only a problem of catering to the First Class passengers who form only 8 crores out of 253 crores of my passengers.

When we decided to abolish the Second Class in the Indian Railways, it was not a question of trying to do it on any ideological basis Only 0.4 per cent of the people were traveling by Second Class. Today, the problem of Indian Railways is to look after the main cream of our business, that is, the Third Class passengers. In order to reduce overcrowding in the trains, in order to provide greater and greater passenger amenities, we may have to sacrifice even the classification. Here again, our society is so

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stratified, unfortunately, and we are after perquisites and privileges. The first protest that I have received from some of my employees is that they are being deprived of the chance of travelling by Second Class and that this decision has been taken by me unilaterally.

Ultimately, what I would like to point out is this. The question before the House is: Have we not lived too much on the assets that we have had? If we have contributed surpluses to the General Revenues in the past, have we or have we not provided sufficient depreciation in view of the fact that every time we have to go in for new rolling-stock or wagons, we may have to do it at a much higher cost? I am afraid these questions have not received enough attention.

I am glad, for the first time, the Convention Committee has raised these questions and have asked us to make a more effective study than what we have been able to do. It is absolutely necessary that the country must know how its large assets the Railways have, are being used.

Again, once the Indian Railways were considered the milch cow for the General Revenues. The moment you stop contributing to the general revenues, there is the criticism against the Railways that inefficient management has taken place overnight. They condemn the railways. Wherever condemnation is due, condemnation has to be there. But wherever appreciation is due, appreciation should be there. Unless appreciation is also mixed along with criticism even condemnation will not go fairly well. I would like to see, ultimately, how do you judge it.

One hon. Member of the House asked: Why do you contribute any surplus to the General Revenues? Why do you pay even the interest on the capital that you borrow from the Government? Whether I pay or not, if the Government of this country has to borrow at 5½ per cent and it is not made good by somebody who uses that money, it is the poorest man in this country who will be called to pay more excise on kerosene or match box or sugar. So, ultimately if we are asked to contribute at least six per cent on this, it is logical. You have to see that your capital is most effectively used. Again, whenever any surplus is produced, let us not say that everything should go to the employees. Even the employees may not desire it. I quite agree that the employees should be looked after because management of railways is a service industry; management of men is also equally important as management of our resources. But if we get into a philosophy that, whenever an undertaking makes a profit, the general community in this country is not entitled to their share but whatever profits are generated in any undertaking should be distributed among the employees and the management, I think that would be a dangerous sort of thing...

SHRI K. S CHAVDA: Not by increasing fares and freights.

SHRI T. A. PAI: You are complaining about fares and freight rates Is there any railway system in the whole world which is called upon to bear social burdens as the Indian Railway system? The loss on unremunerative branch lines comes to about Rs. 8 crores. Any other country would have dismantled them, but we are required to keep them because where certain amenities were provided to the travelling public, I am not able to dismant them, now I would like to go into it and see how to reduce the expenses on them without reducing the facilities provided to the general public who have been making use of them.

I am very glad that these questions have been asked. Let the House raise these issues. They may tell me,

'You put a stop to ticketless travel; you will get Rs. 20 crores'. On passenger traffic in this country we lose Rs. 61 crores per year. Out of that, Rs. 12 crores represent loss on suburban traffic in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, the three cities of India. I am not saying, 'What to do with this?' Let the fact be appreciated that the Indian Railway system today, so far as passengers are concerned, is incurring a loss. The passenger traffic is being subsidised by freight in this country. But for the profits that we make by moving goods traffic, we would not be able to move even these passengers. So, do not say that we are unnecessarily raising the passenger fares or freights. I may tell you that, in India, the average rate charged per passenger kilometre in 1969-70 was 2.46 paise. Ours is the lowest in the whole world. Even Burma charged 2.98 paise; Ceylon charged 2.62 paise, while it was 13 31 paise for U. K. . . .

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: What is the *per capita* income in U.K.

SHRI T. A. PAI: What you pay for travelling is not based on *per capita* income. If I have the means of charging based on *per capita* income, this argument is quite valid. But there are millions of people in this country who do not travel by train and the loss is being borne by them also and not by the people who travel. So, let us not say that. I know, the burden of high passenger fare or freight cannot be borne by our country-men. I know they are poor. But this does not mean that wherever some adjustments are called for should not be made. If we want our people to go free, have everything free, how is that possible? Even the most affluent country in the world has not been able to provide it. Even those countries where there are more opportunities for better living, do not permit free movement of people from place to place on a mass scale as we do . . . .

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Ten per cent of the traffic travel free. Reduce it by 25 per cent.

SHRI T. A. PAI: About the people who travel free namely, ticketless travellers, on an analysis it has been found that 10 per cent of them are students, 12 per cent are beggers, 23 per cent are small business-men and small scale industrialists and 30 per cent are small farmers—socially weaker sections of the society whom we are encouraging through the banking system to build themselves up. I am not saying that they should travel free. But these are the facts of life in this country. Where do we go away from it? I would rather prefer to see how we go in for the maximum utilisation of the resources that we have, catering to the needs of the maximum number of people moving about and also moving the largest quantity of goods. That is the problem we have.

I am glad that the question of suburban traffic was raised. Sir, on the suburban traffic we are losing Rs. 12 crores. It is not because the fares are not paid by everyone, that we lose. On the monthly passenger tickets that we have issued at a fare of practically ten trips, people can travel any number of times for the whole month. All this has been responsible for our getting into losses. But, what I say is that if we have another index of measuring the performance of the Railways, not in terms of rupees and paise, but what is the economic contribution, what is the contribution the Indian Railway system has made, for the economic growth of the country, I think that should be a more positive way of evaluating our performance.

33 per cent of the goods we transport like foodgrains, coal, fruits and vegetables, fire-wood, are carried at a low cost of transportation. 75 per cent of what we transport like coal, iron ore or steel or cement as also

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the bulk commodities is being transported at a concessional rate. In prices, I would like you to know—during a period of six years, we have paid very heavily for the increase in the price of coal and some of the things. If the Indian Railways have to be managed economically, it can be done only provided the things that it uses very heavily, like the fuel or the iron and steel, are priced reasonably.

On coal, over a period of 20 years, from 1950 to 1971-72, we are paying 142 per cent extra. On Mineral oils we are paying 120 per cent extra. For electricity, we are paying 93 per cent more. For iron and steel we are paying 217 per cent more and cement 164 per cent.

Our performance, so far as our employees are concerned, cannot be considered to be something of which we have to be ashamed. In fact, I think we have to be proud. In 1950-51 what was the army of people working for the Indian Railways? Hardly nine to ten lakhs. Now, their number has doubled, including the casual labour; from 10 lakhs in 1951, to 18 lakhs in 1972.

Is there any undertaking in India which has increased its man-power two-thirds? It was the Railways that was considered to be one of the main institutions that could provide employment—I am not sorry that we have provided employment to so many people—but I want this to be appreciated that this public sector undertaking is employing the largest number of people. But for this. . . .

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirapalli): You have also the largest number of casual labour.

SHRI T. A. PAI: Yes, we have the largest number of casual labourers. In this country, the working man is defined as the man who works. The man who has not got the work and is unemployed does not deserve the sympathy of any one. 3½ lakhs of casual labour. I wish I had the strength to absorb them. But the fact is that we are trying to absorb them as and when vacancies arise. The alternative is not to employ these people at all. The alternative is to keep these people unemployed. It looks as if all of us are behaving sometimes like what people do in the third class carriages. I know I was also one of them. Once we got into it, we feel that we should close the door and do not permit anybody to come in, stretch ourselves as if it is all reserved for us. Similarly, if people who have jobs in this country think that it is all their preserve and that those who are unemployed do not matter, then we may have to see sympathetically, because the problem before this country is whether it should widen the base of employment or try to do its utmost for those who have. Both are equally important.

My friend, Mr. Kalanasundaram will agree with me that while we must consider their cases sympathetically, it will not be possible for me to absorb them. Let me not condemn 3½ lakhs workers. Let it be appreciated that we have 3½ lakhs of casual labourers for whom jobs have been provided by the Indian Railways system.

Sir, the *per capita* cost of an employee in 1950-51 was Rs. 1263 and in 1971-72 it is Rs. 3546. Another contribution that the Indian Railway system has been making is that it is losing Rs. 54 crores on low-rated freight traffic. There are various freight concessions on export trade also. There are certain relief measures undertaken. All these are to be taken into account. We had to remove even fodder from one part of the country to another at concessional rate. All these would account for some Rs. 1.25 crores. In a year now, Rs. 125 crores is the contribution that we make on our social burdens, which this Commercial Undertaking is taking up. I hope that this aspect will be duly taken note of. Our contribution to the welfare of our employees is also

not a small one. We contribute something like Rs. 20.13 crores on health, medical and welfare services; Rs. 3 crores on educational assistance to railway employees' children and Rs. 10.6 crores by way of subsidised housing of the employees.

As the single largest employer, the Railways have the right to feel legitimately proud that they have provided the maximum number of housing facilities. Hon. Members drew my attention and asked why I am not referring to some of the recommendations of the Convention Committee. Some of the recommendations are of immediate concern and some of the recommendations may be requiring that I should appoint some committees to go into depth in respect of certain matters, to look at the problem of the Railways in several respects. Some of them would relate to where the Railways have failed to do a job. For example, this relates to a sector where money was allotted for social welfare or welfare activities like housing but which has not been utilised. I give an undertaking that wherever this money is provided, it will be fully utilised. I don't think there should be any laxity in this matter.

Within our resources whatever welfare measures are needed by the employees are being attended to. We give this top priority because we know that time and again the Indian Railwaymen have risen to the occasion to bear burdens, next only to the defence personnel in this country. They have borne many burdens which should be fully appreciated.

Several hon. Members drew my attention to corruption. When I hear all that, it looks as if we have become a nation of corrupt people. I am not prepared to accept it. It would be only a small percentage; they misbehave; they do all these things. But, it is the system that permits such things. It is better to change that system rather than change men. Given opportunity, many people would like to be corrupt. So, it is better to see that the system itself does not permit it. Whatever such instances are brought to my notice, I shall certainly see that we take immediate action and we will try to improve the system to the maximum extent possible.

The Committee has taken a great deal of trouble. They have examined in depth the various financial and accounting problems of the Railways. They have gone into various procedures, in depth.

The Committee is currently holding a number of sittings to go into commercial and allied matters and availability of wagons. They have also completed their sittings in respect of suburban services. I look forward to receiving valuable suggestions from the Committee for the improvement of all these important sectors of Railway operation.

Hon. Members have brought various points to my notice. I can certainly assure them that I will look into those points, as it is not possible for me to deal with all the points here. With these words, I commend the Resolution for the acceptance of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the question is:

> "That this House approves the recommendations made in paras 1.1, 2.31, 3.18, 3.19, 3.27, 3.28, 4.12 4.13 and 5.11 of the Report on Accounting Matters of the Committee appointed to review the rate of dividend payable by the railway undertakin gto General Revenue as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the railway finance *vis-a-vis* the General Finance, which was presented to Parliament on the 15th December, 1972.
>
> That this House further directs that the action taken by Government on the other recommendations made in the Report should

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

be reported to the next Parliamentary Committee which may be appointed to review similar matters."

The motion was adopted.

14.50 hrs.

NATIONAL LIBRARY BILL

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): I beg to move*:

> "That the Bill to provide for the administration of the National Library and certain other connected matters, be taken into consideration".

As the House is aware, there has been a great deal of dissatisfaction expressed about the functioning of this premier library of our country, the National Library. It was as a result of this that a committee was appointed, as the House would recall, under the chairmanship of Dr. V. S. Jha, to go into the different aspects of the functioning of the library. The committee has made an extremely valuable report.

Broadly, the recommendations of the report may be classified under the following heads, firstly, a better scheme of management, secondly, reorganisation of the various divisions and units of the library and particularly the appointment of various committees of experts to go into the different functions of the library, thirdly, in consequence of these proposals of reorganisation, additional staff, and lastly more money, partly for capital expenditure and partly for the acquisition of books and periodicals and other equipment.

I shall take up the first two points in a few seconds with your permission. But I would make a submission that although it has not been possible for Government to provide all the posts that the committee had visualised, some considerable progress has already been made, 25 class I and class II technical posts have already been provided; one Ministerial class II post has been provided; 62 class III technical posts have been provided; 45 Ministerial class HI posts have been provided, and 50 class IV posts have been provided that is to say, a total additional staff of 163 persons has already been sanctioned.

Furthermore, Government have sanctioned a Zeroxmachine and an offset duplicator, which was among the very important recommendations of the committee.

Unfortunately, it has not been possible for the Government, due to paucity of funds, to provide for all the money that a national library should be getting for the acquisition of books and journals, and the present amount that is placed at the disposal of the library is, I confess, inadequate for it to discharge the responsibilities of a national library. We, however, hope that in the Fifth Plan, it will be possible for us to rectify at least part of this major deficiency.

So far as the problem of management is concerned, the recommendation of the committee was far-reaching. The committee took the view that the advisory council of the national library should be replaced by a governing council, and eminent persons from the universities, distinguished educationists and administrators of proved worth and academic bent of mind, scientists of repute and achievement should be the members of the council. But at the same time, the committee recommended that the council should be instituted by a resolution of the Government and not by a statute. At the same time, the committee was of the opinion that a director should be appointed who should also be the ex-officio chairman of the governing council, and his

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

salary and status should be comparable with that of the vice-Chancellor of a Central university.

In regard to the creation of the post of Director, Government have been able to accept this important recommendation of the Commission, and the salary proposed for the Director is the same as is being paid to the Vice-Chancellor of a central university. The difficulty, however, arose that a Governing Council cannot be established without a statute. A resolution of the Government can create a body which is advisory in nature, but then legally the status of the Library remains that of a subordinate office. I am convinced that no educational or academic or scientific institution can easily be managed by the secretariat because of various obvious difficulties. If the Governing Council is to be a real Governing Council, then it can only be established by this Parliament and not by a Resolution of the Government, because a body created by a resolution of Government cannot absolve Government of its direct responsibility in regard to all the normal procedures of Government regarding appointment, recruitment, provision of funds etc. If the Governing Council is to be a Governing Council and is to govern, then it can only be established under an Act of Parliament.

There are other libraries much lesser in significance than the National Library for which the Government have proposed and Parliament has been gracious enough to accept, that they be governed by Act of Parliament. Therefore, it was our feeling that we should come before this august House with a Bill, and perhaps that National Library should also be governed by an autonomous body which will have the power of administration over the Council and which will be given its due status, having been established under an Act of Parliament.

As regards the various schemes of reorganisation, most of these are extremely significant, and personally I find myself in broad agreement with most of them except with one, and that is the recommendation that inter-library loan be discouraged. I would like to make a submission here. A national library, to be truly a national library, should make its services available to the rest of the country and it should not always be necessary for a scholar doing his research work in one part or the other part of the country to go to the national library itself and spend a lot of time and money, if the reference that he may wish to check up is fairly small. However, this is an academic matter on which a difference of opinion is possible and I would not like to interefere very much with the new organisation that we would like to be set up under this Bill. I would like this body to take a decision on this and on the other matters. The whole difficulty of the national library has been that expert guidance has not been fuly made available to it, and various administrative procedures have stood in the way of that expert guidance being availed of. Therefore, I have come before this House with a Bill which proposes the establishment of a board for the administration of the library and vesting in the board the property of the library. Secondly, the existing staff of the library is to be transferred to the board. Thirdly, it will be possible for the Government to issue directions to the board on questions of policy. This is necessary because the accountability of the Minister to this House remains. Then the various financial procedures about the annual budget estimates, deposit fund in the Reserve Bank, annual audit of accounts of the board by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India—all these provisions have been included in the Bill.

15 hrs.

The composition of the board deserves to be considered carefully by Parliament. The board will have the Secretary of the Ministry concerned and the Secretary of the Ministry of

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Defence. These will be ex-officio members. Then, there will be six persons to be nominated by the Central Government of whom four shall be persons who, in the opinion of the Central Government, are distinguished educationists or have special knowledge and experience in matters relating to the administration of libraries. One shall be a representative of any of the universities in India. The other shall be from among the persons who, in the opinion of the Central Government, have knowledge of and experience in science and technology and one person to be nominated by the Chairman of the University Grants Commission, and the Director of the Library shall be ex-officio Member-Secretary. It will thus be seen that this is a board which, except for two persons who represent the administration, is composed entirely of experts. Further more, it has been made possible for the board to establish an executive council consisting of such number of members as the board may think fit. The Director of the Library shall be the Chairman of the executive council and the other members shall be appointed from among the members of the board or from outside or partly from among the members of the board and partly from outside.

To these may be given such duties as may be prescribed or delegated by the board, subject to such conditions which the board may prescribe; that is to say, while the overall control is vested in the board it is visualised that the executive committee will be a body which may or may not consist of the members of the board but which will have only or mainly the experts, which will be dealing with the organisation and the upkeep of the library. As for the director, the Central Government shall appoint a person who in its opinion possesses academic qualifications of distinction or is a distinguished librarian. The term of the director shall be for a period of five years provided that the Central Government may extend such term for such further period as it may deem fit.

This is broadly the scheme of the administration of the national Library. I realise that merely handing over the administration of the library to competent experts is not going to solve the problem. The responsibility of the Central Government would still remain but that would be principally to provide adequate funds to the library, and to ensure that the broad wishes of this House are implemented, so that this national library is able to acquire in fact what it is supposed to enjoy in theory already, the status of a national library. Sir, I commend this Bill to the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the administration of the National Library and certain other connected matters, be taken into consideration."

I have before me an amendment given notice of by Shri H. N. Mukerjee. Because the amendment was submitted after the time fixed for the receipt of such amendments was past, it has not been possible to circulate it. But Prof. Mukerjee is generally a stickler to the rules of procedure of this House and if he has not been able to send it in time there must have been good reason for it. In consideration of that I shall, therefore, admit it. But I would like to request the Members that they should co-operate with us by sending these amendments in time. In this connection, I would like to say that the Rules Committee in September last had decided that amendments should be sent two days in advance —it was of the last Lok Sabha and this is only a reminder of the decision taken by the last Lok Sabha that amendments should be sent two days before, so as to facilitate typing, printing them and circulation. I shall read out Prof. Mukerjee's amendment. "That the National Library Bill of 1972 be circulated for

elicitation of public opinion thereon by 31st March, 1973.' I shall admit this.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st March, 1973." (24)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I have given so many amendments. What about them?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I really wonder that you raise them now. This amendment is to the motion for consideration. The amendments could be only that this goes to the Select Committee or it goes for elicitation of public opinion. If there are other amendments to the clauses, they will be taken up when the clauses come up for discussion.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): This Bill is a very important Bill because it deals with the future administrative set-up of the National Library which we all want should be a unique seat of research and refernece in this country. But from the provisions of the Bill we find that they do not seek to achieve what we ought to. Before going further into the matter, I should strongly support the motion which had been submitted by Prof. Mukerjee for eliciting public opinion thereon. Even today we have got a telegram from the employees association of the national library expressing serious misgivings about the provisions of this Bill. They want to have the matter considered and discussed with the appropriate authorities to see that the maladies which have been prevailing in this institution should no longer continue and what real steps can be taken to rectify it. I am sorry to say that except for setting up two bodies, this Bill really does not deal with the subject-matters which are to be tackled properly. From the statement of objects and reasons, it is clear that this Bill has been brought for the purpose of giving effect to the recommendations or it is drawn upon the basis of the recommendation of the Jha Committee appointed by the Government of India in 1968. It is a completely misleading statement because none of the major recommendations of this committee has been accepted except that there should be a Director of the library. The minister was at pains to show that the Governing Council could not be set up by resolution otherwise than by statute. That is a matter of procedure. But even the other major recommendations do not find a place in the Bill. It is supposed to be left to the rule-making or regulation-making power of the Central Government.

Unfortunately during the last few years, this library has become the hotbed of intrigues and there have been feuds between the librarian and the deputy librarian. Serious charges and allegations have been made against the management by the employees' association which, I believe, really promoted the Government to set up the Jha Committee. There has been a very unfortunate deterioration in the standard of the services rendered by this library. There have been repeated complaints of books being piled up and not taken care of, books being stolen and no real, effective steps were taken.

If you go through the report of the Jha Committee and the minute of dissent, you will find that a very sorry state of affairs was prevailing. We have to see how far that state of affairs can be changed by the method that is sought to be adopted by setting up a board or committee. With your permission, I would like to read from pages 95 and 96 of the Jha Committee report:

"We are anxious that sanity and understanding should be restored to enable proper functioning of the library and one important step towards this end is to create conditions which will enable dialogue between members of the staff on

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all important issues. We understand that Joint Staff Council comprised of the representatives of the staff and the Librarian has already been constituted and that it has been working since May 1968. The necessity of such Joint Staff Councils is a recognised need in any large organisation...." etc.

Therefore, the position of the library has almost reached a scandalous state of affairs. There is an elaborate reference to the disputes and feuds that have been going on between the different staff.

One of the major recommendations of the committee has been the setting up of a Governing Council or Executive Council The recommendation is to leave the matters to the Governing Council with the requisite membership and persons of accepted merit and ability with proficiency in this branch of learning, i.e. library science, should be taken into it. But kindly see what has been provided in this Bill. A two-tier system of administration is set up. Really, dyarchy is being introduced here. When previously it was seen that the management by the Government and the Advisory Council did not bring about a smooth state of affairs, now why is this dyarchy being introduced one can understand that the board is being given the powers to look after the management. The Executive Council is not now being again proposed to be put up. Kindly see clause 10. It gives completely undefined powers. The Bill does not say what will be the functions of this Council. First of all, it does not say who will appoint this Council. I believe it is a drafting lacuna, for which I have given notice of an amendment. Clause 10(3) says:

> "The Executive Council shall exercise such of the powers and perform such of the duties of the Board as may be prescribed or as the Board may delegate to it subject to such conditions as the Board may deem fit."

So far as Parliament is concerned, it is not laying down the real duties and functions of the Executive Council. Nowhere is it stated as to what will be the duties and functions of the Executive Council, who will be the members and why is it necessary to set up another body consisting of persons different from the Board. I could have understood some principle being laid down as to who are eligible to be the members of the Board. No such provision has been made. May be, a representative of the employees' association will be a member of the Executive Council. But even that is not made clear. May be, the Executive Council will look after the day to day affairs of the National Library, but by going through the Bill you will not find what are the purposes and duties of the Executive Council.

Merely the setting up of some committees or boards will not solve the problem. If Parliament wants to lay down the criteria, if we have to sanction the Executive Council, then we must draft the constitution Merely saying some members may be taken into it, without laying down any guiding principle as to what type of persons would be taken in, what would be their duties and functions, what would be the ambit of their power, that will not be acting on the recommendations of the Jha Committee.

I did not hear the Minister saying anything in justification of the setting up of the Executive Council, though he had taken great pains to say that the Governing Council could not be formed by resolution. This requires to be clarified. On this matter there are some apprehensions in the minds of the employees. They have made a representation on the Jha Committee Report. I want to know whether their genuine apprehension in that representation has at all been considered by government.

Everybody wants that this should be a premier institution of which we should be proud, which should discharge its expected role in the development and progress of learning in this country. But when we are framing the legislation for such a body, we are not able to lay down the guiding principles even for the management and administration. We do not want to interfere in the day-to-day affairs of this institution or the library. But Parliament should lay down the general guiding principles, the constitution of the staff committees and councils.

The hon. Minister stated that the very welcome recommendations made by the Jha Committee with regard to the formation of the various committees have been accepted Where does that find a place in the Bill? You will not find any reference to any power being given, either to the Board or the Council, to form committees or sub-committees, as recommended by the Jha Committee, or as suggested by the employees' association. They have submitted a lengthy memorandum and I would request the hon. Minister to go through it. The very constructive suggestions given by the Jha Committee and repeated by the employees' association have not been implemented here.

Even the rule-making power, which is contained in clause 29, giving certain rights to the Central Government to frame rules, do not visualize the formation of committees or sub-committee. The regulation-making power, which has been conferred on the Board under clause 30, is equally lacking in that respect. Therefore, we wonder whether any real thought has been given to these apsects. The hon. Minister may be in sympathy with some of the recommendations made by the Committee. Does the Bill give effect to those recommendations?

You will find no provision has been made here. The committees or the sub-committees may be formed. The hon. Minister will say that the Board can form some committees or sub-committees. But they will not have the requisite legislative sanction behind them. Those committees or sub-committees will be just mere certain bodies of the Board. They can only be committees or sub-committees of the Board consisting of same members as the Board. They will not have any statutory competence or statutory position with regard to the discharge of various duties and functions. If you go through the major recommendations, you will find various committees and sub-committees have been suggested to be formed for the purpose of working of the National Library.

Then, with regard to various technical services which have been recommended by the Jha Committee they do not find any place in the Bill. I find, from p. 102 or 103 of the Committee's Report, various suggestions have been made and they do not find any place in the Bill.

So far as the staff relations are concerned, this is a very important aspect. You will find from the Report of the Committee as also from the representations submitted by the Employees' Association that this is a matter which has created such a state of affairs that the proper functioning of the National Library has come to a stand-still. There are allegations against successive Liberarians, Deputy Librarian making charges against the Librarian, that appointments and requirements, were being made without following any basis or system. There are charges of nepotism; there are charges of corruption and there are charges of mal-functioning of the Library. These are all the charges made. The Committee went through them also. That aspect is dealt with in the Committee Report as well.

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I would like to read one part of the Report, p. 87:

> "The Staff Association's catalogue of allegations against successive Librarians is long and discursive. The members of the Association met the Committee and discussed in great detail the various points raised in the memorandum. Their grievances range over a wide field and make allegations against the manner in which the Librarians functioned. Complaints of nepotism, favouritism, negligence of duty, harassment and various other acts of omission and commission are freely made. For example, allegations of negligence, unfairness and nepotism are made against the ex-Librarian, Shri Y. M. Mulay."

It goes on. The charges have been made against the then Librarian, the Member-Secretary who was the Librarian at that time. The charges and allegations have been made against him also.

We find, so far as this aspect is concerned, really no proper thought has been given to it. The approach is nothing but a bureaucratic approach The only suggestion that has been accepted is to have a Director of this Library who will be a distinguished Librarian. But so far as the Director's functions are concerned, you will find, no provision has been laid down. What will be the functions of the Director? He shall be the Chairman of the Executive Council. Apart from that, what will be the functions of the Director? Nowhere it has been laid down. That is not provided at all. Vague powers are being conferred on the Executive Council. Nobody knows what will be their powers. The Board is being given certain general powers Director is being appointed but his powers are not being defined under the Act. Various difficulties and defects in the functioning of the Library have been pointed out earlier. They have not been taken note of. Therefore, I submit, this Bill requires greater consideration and that merely substituting a Board consisting of nominees of the Government will not solve the problem. We shall have the Secretaries of the two Departments here, then we shall have the Director, etc., in the Board. But that will not necessarily solve the problem. We want all the aspects to be properly gone into. The matter should receive the most serious attention of the Government.

So far as two other aspects are concerned, I wish to make my submissions, i.e., how in the past it has been functioning and what should be done in the future, namely, with regard to supply of publications to the National Library. Under an appropriate statute, we all know, all publications have to be supplied to the National Library. I am reading from page 96 of the Jha Committee Report which says in paragraph 163:

> "Four librarians, at Calcutta, Executive Council. Nobody knows Delhi, Madras and Bombay, are entitled, under the law, to the delivery at their door of every book printed in India, but the behests of the law are quite often unheeded, lacunae in the legislation assisting the default. Of them, the National Library at Calcutta the premier institution of its kind in the country, as its nomenclature indicates collects the maximum number of such books. Even so, it has fairly gaping gaps and has, over the years, suffered such vicissitudes that, though by a long chalk the largest library in India, it compares so poorly with corresponding institutions in advanced countries that at least a few witnesses before the Reviewing Committee have been constrained to call it 'a misnomer'.

This is a matter which is already being complained of by persons who go to the National Library to use its

reference section or use the books there that all the publications which, under the Statute, have to be supplied to the National Library are not available there Apart from the way they are kept—they are kept in the most uncared-for manner, not properly arranged or stacked—books have been stolen; no proper attention is being given The Librarian, the Deputy Librarian and other important staff are fighting among themselves That is the position there This has to be looked after No provision has been made here to remove the lacunae which are there in the previous Act. The opportunity could have been taken, through this Bill, to remove those lacunae.

The other point is about Central assistance The hon. Minister has said that we cannot make provision of as much funds as are required. But we would like to know what is the estimate, according to the Government, of the requirement of funds, how much is made available and what is the proposal, in future, to make larger resources available to the National Library Merely saying that we have the greatest support for the National Library, we want it to develop and progress, will not do We want to know whether any assessment has been made by Government with regard to these aspects—What are the requirements according to the Government? Has any estimate been prepared or has any estimate been submitted? How much funds have been made available or will be made available in the Fifth Plan, of which we do not know the shape, or what is the proposal of the Government.

There are certain drafting anomalies which I would like to point out to the hon. Minister. I will make my submissions in greater detail on some of the amendments that I have given when clause-by-clause consideration is taken up.

I would like to speak about Clause 10. Clause 10, sub-clause (1) says:

> "There shall be an Executive Council of the Board consisting of such number of members as the Board may think fit"

How many members will there be on the Executive Council, i.e., the numerical strength, will be decided by the Board. Sub-Clause (2) says

> "The Director of the Library shall be the Chairman of the Executive Council and the other members thereof shall be appointed from among the members of the Board or from outside" etc.

But by whom? No thought has been given to it Who will appoint them, nowhere has it been stated. There are some other aspects also which I shall deal with when we come to the amendments.

Before I conclude, I would like to make my submission on the staff position, the relation between the authorities and the staff Under the Bill provision is being made for the transfer of services of the existing employees to the Board. But the provision is made that unless and until his employment in the Board is terminated, he will continue.

On, until such tenure, remuneration and terms and conditions are duly altered by the Board, their present terms and conditions will remain. There is, a proviso no doubt, which says that they shall not be altered to the disadvantage of the employee without the previous approval of the Central Government Kindly see the attitude. Therefore, any and every employee of the Board, when his service is statutorily transferred to the Board, remains completely at their mercy because his employment may be terminated On what basis his employment can be terminated has not been laid down. It may be at the sweet will of the Board because except for the purposes of remuneration or terms of employment no approval of the Central Government is necessary. If only his terms and conditions are altered to his disadvantage, the

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approval of the Central Government is necessary. So far as termination is concerned, there is no provision made. We want to make this submission. So far as the facilities which are being utilised by the employees are concerned, their service conditions, their channels of promotion, their recruitment rules should otherwise be operative, and they should continue. Therefo e, with regard to this alteration of the tenure, remuneration and terms and conditions, why should even the Central Government take the power to alter them to the disadvantage of the employees? No rationale has been given. Why should the employees now be left completely at the mercy of the Central Government? Now they lose the protection of what is known as protection under Art 311 of the Constitution of India. Once they cease to be employees of the Central Government or of any Government, they become employees of the statutory Board and the law as laid down now by the Supreme Court repeatedly is that the employees of the statutory corporations and statutory bodies like the one proposed to be set up under this Bill will not be civil servants. They will not be holding civil posts. They will not get the benefit of Art. 311 of the Constitution of India which safeguards the employment conditions of Government employees. Now they do not enjoy any longer or they would not enjoy any longer the protection of the Constitution of India, the safeguards that are provided and they become completely at the mercy of the Central Government. The Central Government now can change the terms and conditions if the Board approaches them and they may very well say, 'We approve of the terms and conditions' or may change them. Therefore, we want whatever has so far been enjoyed by them apart from the grievances, their grievances ought to be looked into expeditiously and they should be rectified and remedied. should remain.

Why should the terms and conditions of the employees be left at the mercy of the Government?

There are various aspects of this Bill which we consider, require a deep consideration, and, above all, the viewpoints of the employees should also be taken into consideration. We have grave doubts whether they have at all been considered before this Bill has been framed. Therefore, we support Prof. Mukerjee's amendment to have the Bill circulated for eliciting public opinion.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): I am distressed that in spite of my partiality to the Minister of Education, I am driven to have to criticise him very strongly in respect of repeated legislation which he has brought before this House, legislation which is generally brought in a hurry so that the Minister might repent at leisure, legislation which perhaps makes it a point of excluding consultation with the House by way either of reference to the Select Committee or by circulation for eliciting public opinion or anything. Perhaps, being in an avuncular position I have to speak to him like what the Europeans say, a 'Dutch uncle', but I do not enjoy the experience. I have also to say the reason why I could put in my motion regarding eliciting of opinion so late was because I was out of town for three or four days and I discovered that this motion was right there for discussion yesterday and I had no other option but to send a belated notice.

I have heard from the Minister that he has at last condescended to give his attention to the Jha Committee's recommendations and bring up this legislation. I have had the privilege, or I do not know what, of having been a Member of the Jha Committee. and, because of that, I have desisted on so many occasions from asking questions in this House

about the National Library because I was waiting to see what the Government proposes to do about that Institution. From what I have seen so far, Sir, I have a feeling that—the idea which Jawaharlal Nehru had about the National Library, and Maulana Azad had when he inaugurated the ceremony of the acquisition of the Belvedere premises, the former residence of the Viceroy of India for the National Library, the dream which Abdul Kalam Azad had given expression to in those days,—has vanished a long time ago in the arid wastes of the Secretariat and the Jha Committee report and the earlier report to which I also happen to be a party are awaiting what Karl Marx once said, 'the gnawing criticism of mice" and not the civilised consideration of a really perceptive Government In regard to this institution, the National Library, this Bill has been formulated. As Mr. Chatterjee said, it is a bureaucratic measure, a piece of desk-work by a few people who happen to have no idea, no interest, in regard to a thing like the National Library.

And, that is why the first legislation that we are going to have on our statute-book on the National Library is what it is and the Minister proposes to rush it through this House. We do not know why the Minister comes at the fag end of the session with this kind of legislative measure. It is something which passes comprehension; but the way things go on in Parliament, it is better we give up trying to comprehend what happens and why it happens in this country.

The Minister has said, for instance, in regard to the two points which he pressed, that he has tried to follow the Jha Committee's recommendations and he has given an autonomous Board. Sir, the Jha Committee was composed of humble people, laymen, who may not have known all the intricacies of law. When they talked about autonomy, they only intended that a national centre of scholarship should have the opportunity of autonomous functioning and that should be made sure of by Parliament. If we made a statement which was contradictory it might have rejoiced the hearts of the law advisers of the Ministry, but it is neither here nor there.

What the Jha Committee wanted was that this National Centre of Scholarship should be looked after properly. And, to have it done, it is necessary to have a Director of the proper character, the proper status and the proper calibre and a body which would look after it without being treated as a pettifogging Government Department, Supervised from Delhi or its hangers-on in different parts of the country. That was the idea with which this Committee asked for an autonomous body and they have now given us an autonomous body in this sort of sophisticated legislation which they consider to be right, which the Jha Committee had not thought of. At least one Joint Secretary of his Ministry functioning at that time had been a Member of this Committee and he had not pointed out that this anomaly or this contradiction was likely to arise out of the report. But, let us forget that. The Minister in his wisdom has given the National Library an autonomous body and he says 'I am following the dictates of the Jha Committee'. But what has he done? I am quoting from page 21 of this cyclostyled report. The Jha Committee's report has not even been printed, as far as I know. The Jha Committee's report has not even been supplied in its entirety to Members of Parliament or even to a former Member of the Committee itself The Member Secretary of the Jha Committee who happens to be a favourite employee of this Ministry signed the report in front of all of us and he never indicated that he would give a note of dissent, but taking advantage of the generosity of Mr Jha—a genuine gentleman of the old brand,—gave a

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note of dissent, made fantastic statements in that note of dissent to an extent that the Chairman Mr. Jha had to write a special note in order to correct the misunderstandings created by the Member Secretary, and then the Member Secretary had the gumption to produce another counter-note to Chairman Jha's report, which document has not been made available to us, let alone Members of Parliament or the members of the public. That is how the Jha Committee is treated. But let that apart, we are perhaps having to get used to this kind of activity on the part of certain busy-bodies in the administration.

The Jha Committee wanted a governing council exercising real authority, and they wanted eminent professors from universities, distinguished educationists and administrators of proved worth and of an academic bent of mind and scientists of repute. It is not merely that people who hold positions should be members of the council. This governing council should meet at least thrice a year. A third of the members should be replaced every year by the principle of rotation, allowing for regional and other representation. They should have the fullest liberty to function within the budget allotted. The selection should be made in such a manner that the various regions of the country and various interests are represented in the council with no preponderance given to any particular region. This was a very clear formulation by the committee in regard to what this autonomous body should be like. They have given us a body consisting of ten people, that is, the Secretary in the Ministry of Culture or whatever it is, the Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, six persons to be nominated by the Central Government of whom four shall be academicians of some sort, and one shall be a representative of the universities, and the other shall be from among persons who in the opinion of the Central Government have knowledge of and experience in science and technology, one person to be nominated by the chairman of the UGC and the director of the library. Out of ten persons, three are more or less likely to be Government nominees of the usual brand who would just go to supervise things, just go to make sure that some rule or other in their book is observed, and seven other people would be there. How are they going to function? How can they run a library with a national character?

Sometimes, I have heard the allegation which is absolutely rotten and unfounded that because the National Library has been in Calcutta, some of these Calcutta people want to monopolise the show, and they want not only to retain the national library there but also they want to continue control of it. But that sort of slander passes muster in the corridors of Delhi. I know also how schemes have been prepared from time to time to shift the National Library altogether from Calcutta and to have it somewhere else, obviously in Delhi, where crores are there for the asking and you can spend millions of money for all sorts of projects. But at any rate, I am glad that Government says now that the National Library shall be at Calcutta.

But we have tried—and the committee was composed of not merely the Bengalis living in Calcutta, but people representing all parts of the country and the committee wanted to make sure that the library should be run by a representative council representing all the regions of the country and representing the totality of intellectual life of our country.

If we want the national library to be what it ought to be, and surely I expect Prof. S Nurul Hasan to recognise and try as much as it lies in his power to see to it that we do have a national library as a proper centre for research and intellectual guidance then surely this national library requires not a committee con-

sisting of ten people of whom three are obviously Government people and seven are nominated, who have other assignments and who never know how and when to attend meetings. You cannot have a body consisting only of ten people who can run, for the purposes that you intend, the National Library. That is why we have got the executive council which they are going to have, formed in a completely indeterminate manner, and that would be done according to the behest not of Prof. S. Nurul Hasan as an academician, but at the behest of his advisers who want to keep things entirely under their thumb, things they do not know a thing about, things that they can never dream about, things of an intellectual nature of which they have not the slightest little apprehension; those things are now going to be controlled by people in Government who bring out this sort of legislation.

In regard to autonomy, this is what the Bill tries to do, distorting entirely the recommendation of the Jha Committee. In regard to the Director, my hon. friend, Shri Chatterjee, even though he is a trained lawyer, unfortunately failed to see how the Government have decided—and they are free to do so—to play a trick, a fraud, upon the Jha Committee's recommendation. Ostensibly claiming to satisfy the Jha Committee's desire, they have now given us a Director. And what does it say about the Director? This is in clause 13.

> "The Central Government shall appoint a person, who in its opinion possesses academical qualifications of distinction or is a distinguished Librarian, as the Director of the Library".

The Jha Committee had said—I am quoting its own words, page 22, paragraph 41:

> "The Committee recommends the appointment of a Director of the National Library who should also be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Governing Council. The Director should be selected from amongst distinguished scholars with administrative competence. Professional librarians who have reached outstanding status and who command respect in the academic world should also be eligible for appointment to the post. His salary and status should be comparable with those of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities".

The stress here—I wish the Minister takes note of it; you will understand the distinction—is on the fact that we need for an institution like a National Library a Director who should be academically acceptable, who should be eminent, as a person who would be consulted respectfully by members of the academic world from different parts of the country. The Director of the National Library is one of the leaders of the intellectual life in this country, while we have seen what has happened. The rot in the National Library began when instead of comparatively imaginative people of intellectual stature and spiritual attainments, we got people belonging to a completely different mettle.

There was Mr. Chapman in the old British days who, at any rate, had the kind of width of mind to translate the Shakta and Vishnav lyrics into English, who had a sort of understanding and sympathy for Indian culture. We had the great Harinath De in the old days who died very young, who was the first Indian Librarian of this institution, who was a stupendous scholar, not only a linguist but a really encyclopaedic scholar. Since those days we got appointments of footing little people who, if they have got a certificate from a Library Association, imagine they know all the tricks of the library trade and, therefore, they can be head of an institution like the National Library.

That is why I was constrained to say during the Jha Committee proceedings that Moolay who came as Librarian was a misfortune and Shri Kalia who

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

followed was a calamity. This kind of thing went on because people with no real understanding of library problems, no perception of the intellectual life of this country, no stature, personal or intellectual, which would be respected by people who come to consult the Library—these were ruling the roost. They want to come back by the back-door, these miserable people; the Member—Secretary, against whom things have had to be said in spite of the politeness we could muster in the Jha Committee's report, basking in the sunshine of the favour of Delhi bureaucrats, drawing the same pay and that sort of thing and hopes to come back, I expect, as Director of the Library with a heightened status..

That is why it merely says 'or'·

> "The Central Government shall appoint a person, who in its opinion possesses academical qualifications of distinction or is a distinguished Librarian, as the Director of the Library".

We have had distinguished Librarians. We wanted that to be a distinguished Librarian is no bar to be at the same time a very distinguished academician. Only the other day the Government had appointed—I do not want to name the persons—as Director of an institution high up in the hills, in the Himalayas, who was a distinguished Librarian as well as a distinguished academician. This country is not so poor in talent that we cannot have people who are good in both jobs, librarianship as well as academics. But there might be occasions when you do not get a purely technically qualified librarian, but you get a very wonderful person. The Library of Congress in Washington once appointed a poet called Archibald McLeish as Librarian of the Library of Congress, and he did a great deal to revolutionise the entire functioning of the Library of Congress. Do we not have any idea about the perspective of the development of our national library? What is Prof. Nurul Hasan, if he has not entirely said good-bye to all his past accomplishments and aspirations, doing? What is he doing in regard to the development of the national library? Why is he a party to this kind of legislation which can come from the deadwood of the desks behind which sit all his minions but which has nothing whatever to do with the intellectual life of the country, which does not care to take note of all the ardour and the desire of the members of the Jha Committee who wanted to see in this national library a new movement? Why is there no mention of what the Jha Committee has said over and over again—that we want in this country a full-fledged effort to have national libraries where we would find the collections in all our regional languages? There is no reference in the Bill to the idea that the national library at Calcutta should be at the apex of the pyramid, so to speak, and there will be regional and national libraries. We are a large country which cannot be served perhaps by only one national library. There has to be a national library; one is there already; you need not dismantle it; you need not push it out. We can have the apex; we can have the different regional national libraries. But here there is nothing at all.

Mr. Chatterjee complained very rightly; where is any reference to what is to be done by these people? The Jha Committee tried to supply a few things; collect everything published in India. Nowhere is in this Bill any directive that all efforts should be made provided, of course, that it is within the range of possibility to collect everything published in India under one roof. Then we have to collect everything on India published abroad in different languages. We shall have to make special efforts to collect and preserve the valuable books, manuscripts and treasures of similar description which are in different places. We have not got anything like the Historical Records Commission in Britain, where they

go and collect these things from the treasure-houses of the different aristocratic families. We do not do these things.

We suggested also that the Indian National Bibliography has to be taken care of, which was neglected all the time. Only recently for a flare-up period, the Indian National Bibliography again began to be looked after, but for years the Indian National Bibliography which at one time won the applause of the UNESCO and other international organisations was just given the go-by. We have suggesed at the Committe that the specialists should be assisted in their research work and for that provision has to be made. We have suggested the task of reprinting the valuable material and the acquisition of microfilms and other kinds of photo-copies of material from different countries abroad. We have wanted this library to be developed as an international publications exchange centre which every other country, every other mentionable country has, but this—very large country with so much intellectual resources is not able to do so. There is no mention of anything of that sort here.

The Minister would not even send the Bill for elicitation of public opinion: he would not even send it to the Select Committee. The Minister would not like to consult anybody in regard to legislation which he,—God knows for what reasons—wishes to push through. Would the Heavens fall if this legislation is not passed by this House and the other House before you rise for Christmas? What happens? For more than three years they sat tight on the Jha Committee's report. Even now, the Jha Committee's report is rotting in the archives. Who would lose if you wait a little longer and bring up something which is different? But this sort of legislation is terrible. I do not understand. This Government is a peculiar kettle of fish. It is most queer and unintelligible. Have not they got other jobs to do? What is their idea? If they wanted to do something about the national library, why not do it more sensibly or do other things, Mulki or anything you like? Do those things which to you seem to be more urgent. But if you are going to deal with the national library, deal with it in a circumspect, thoughtful fashion.

Sir, I am concluding.

I am concluding; perhaps I am taking too much time. I feel something very rotten is the situation of things in the National Library and this Government and its bureaucracy is absolutely incapable and unwilling to look after it; there is no doubt about it in the last few years. The Jha Committee reported in 1969. In 1969-70 the new acquisitions to the National Library according to the report which I have seen were 19,302. In 1970-71 that figure came down to 18,305 and in 1971-72 it came down further to 17,557. Books are multiplying and the Parliament Library under your direction is having to buy so much because so many more books are coming out these days but the National Library acquires less. Old and valuable acquisitions are going waste. The newspaper section in Esplanade, five kilometres from Belvadere, where most valuable material, brittle material, is there, is absolutely going to waste because people do not look after it. No attempt is made to look after it of course there is the question of employees being at logger heads; it needs sympathetic treatment. The joint council between employees and others is not being worked properly. There are so many other things that could be said but I would not try your patience any longer.

I woud say with every emphasis at my disposal that if this Government has the slightest little interest, seriously speaking, in the National Library it should look after it properly and not deal with it in a lackadaisical, bureaucratic manner. It has given

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

the Jha Committee a slap in the face by interpreting its recommendations for autonomy and the appointment of an intellectually capable director by giving it a twist and turn which is entirely dishonest and it has done great disservice to Indian scholarship by making of the National Library Bill a putrid and bureaucratic document that it is. It is something which should be withdrawn by the Minister unless he can give an undertaking to the House that he is going to accept my motion for circulating this Bill for eliciting public opinion in the next three or four months or he agrees to a Select Committee of Members of the House who are good enough for any job of work to sit down with him during January and produce a Bill which could be passed into law in February. But this legislation which with any understanding of the intellectual requirements of our country. I cannot for one fraction of a moment persuade myself to be a party to, and that is why I am entirely opposed to the Bill as it has been formulated.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are some other names and I shall call them later ..... (*Interruptions*). I am not shutting out anybody. The Minister would like to intervene just for a little while; perhaps he has something to say in response to what Prof Mukerjee has said.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I submit to you that if the Minister makes his intervention now, how are we to say something?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may say something later on . (*Interruptions*). I am not shutting you out.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is not the usual procedure; the Minister wants to make certain observations or changes the piloting of the Bill; it can be after other Members have spoken.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have understood you. The Minister is not going to reply *now*. It is within Parliamentary practice, I think, even for Members to intervene in the midst of another Member's submission. He could have got up and intervened while Prof. Mukerjee spoke Now, before somebody else is called he has something to say and I have allowed him.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, स्पष्टीकरण करना हो तो दूसरी बात है लेकिन सिर्फ बाई देना हो तो सभी सदस्यों की सुनने के बाद मंत्री महोदय को ऐसा करना चाहिए ।

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN. I am not going to venture a reply to any of the points that have been made in this debate, although I would have had to offer at least some observations. I would like to accept the point that has been so forcefully made by the two hon. members. I seek your indulgence to move that the debate on this Bill be adjourned and tomorrow I shall bring before the House a motion for referring the Bill to a Joint Committee of the two Houses.

16.00 hrs.

I beg to move:

"That the debate on the Bill be adjourned"

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Now tell me whether I was justified in raising it or not.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Justified in what?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: If a motion comes tomorrow for reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee, naturally it is not desirable that any member should take part in the discussion. You know I have raised innumerable questions in relation to this Library.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Even when a motion to refer a Bill to a Joint Committee is brought before the House, that does not prevent members from making observations and those observations will go to the Joint Committee for the guidance of the Committee. If your worry is that you are being debarred from making

your observations, it is unfounded.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The motion is to adjourn the debate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Adjourn it till tomorrow.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The practice in this House has been, whenever a motion is brought to refer a Bill to a Joint Committee, no member speaks It is adopted in a minute.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. This is a wrong understanding of the procedure. If your worry is that you are being debarred from making your observations, I say your worry is unfounded. Kindly cool down You will notice very often when the report from the Business Advisory Committee comes before the House whenever a question arises that a Bill should be referred to a Joint Committee, there is always a note "May be disposed of without discussion" Why? It is because normally discussion takes place even on the motion to refer the Bill to a Joint Committee. That is the practice. (*Interruption*) Order please. This is my ruling Because this is the practice, it is necessary to add a note that it may be disposed of without discussion. Very often it is the practice here and I know members do make observations on the motion and those observations go to the Joint Committee when it is appointed, for the guidance of the Joint Committee. I do not see how your worries are founded on anything If this is your worry, it is baseless, when it comes up, I will assure you, you will be given full opportunity to make your observations.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Whenever such motions come, it takes away the whole zest from the speaker to put forth his points. Neither the House takes it seriously nor the members can speak seriously. Therefore, my humble submission is that at least half an hour or 45 minutes should be allotted for this and then it should be referred to a Select Committee

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When there is a motion for reference to the Select Committee, I think your speech would have added importance both for the House and also the Select Committee Therefore, you should be able to speak with more vigour.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Even when the discussion on a motion is adjourned, members should be allowed to express their mind. How can you suddenly adjourn discussion like this? Such a thing never happened As sooon as a motion is moved that it should be referred to a Select Committee, no member speaks, that is the convention.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can take it as my ruling that this is not the practice and you will not be debarred from speaking I think you should be satisfied with this

SHRI SAMAR GUHA If a motion is brought forward that it has to be referred to a Select Committee, no sensible member of the House should take the time of the House in making suggestions That is not the practice So, I would humbly request you to give at least half an hour or 45 minutes for this discussion

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have accepted this motion of the hon. Minister The question is whether it should be put to vote or not In response to the criticism made by Professor Mukerjee and other speakers, the hon. Minister desires to bring a motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee The motion before the House is whether the debate on this motion be adjourned or not If he wants to speak on that he is at liberty to do that, but not on the main Bill

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am happy to note that the hon. Education Minister has agreed to refer the Bill to a Select Committee. But, as I have already said, as soon as that motion is brought before this House, no sensible member should try to speak on it. It should be adopted in a minute.

I raised innumerable questions in relation to the National Library on the floor of this House during the last Parliament and also this Parliament. There is some kind of hush-hush discussion going on as though some people want to use the National Library in Calcutta as a provincial library. It is not a fact. Although the National Library is located in Calcutta, it is the national library, the premier library in the whole of this country. This library was established in 1903 as the Imperial Library. In 1948 it was converted into National Library. It has a collection of 50 lakhs of books and manuscripts out of which about 2 lakhs of volumes were contributed by Asutosh Mukerjee, Ramdas Sen and others. This library was established by the citizens of Calcutta in 1836. It is a matter of tragedy, intellectual tragedy, that during the last 25 years of our independence only one public library has been established by the Central Government and that is in Delhi. In Madras, in Bombay, there is no such kind of public library. Although, under the Delivery of Books Act, thousands of books are being submitted to the Government, to Bombay and Madras also, there is no such library, in the sense of National Library either in Bombay or in Madras.

In 1959, the Library Advisory Committee was set up. Though they submitted a report, the Government did not care to go through the report and implement its recommendations. No attention has been given to the institution of library in our country. We talk of net-work of libraries; we talk of education, research work and scholarships; we talk of many things; we talk of intellectual equipment; we talk of intellectual development. But for any kind of intellectual development, it is absolutely essential that the network of such libraries should be there in different regional areas. Except the National Library in Calcutta and a recent one, public library, in Delhi, there is no National Library worth the name in any part of the country. For the last 25 years, we have neglected the intellectual development of the country. No research work can be properly done without such libraries.

I want to make one observation here. As my hon. friend, Prof. Mukerjee has said, it fails my comprehension as to how could such a Bill which is hybrid in concept, which is ill-drafted in most of the provisions adumbrated in the body of the Bill, be brought before the House. The governing body of the National Library has been conceived as an autonomous body. But out of 10, 9 persons will be nominated. The management will be worse than what my hon. friend, Prof. Mukerjee has said. That is also my apprehension. Mr Kalia may be the controlling agent....

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Sir, I would request the hon. Member through you that the names may not please be mentioned in connection with the consideration of the motion as to whether the debate should be adjourned or not.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I never mention any name of any particular person. But the name of Mr. Kalia, from 'A' to 'Z', is there in the Jha Committee's Report.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: If any of my officers is named like that, I would have to come to you to seek your protection because it is very embarrassing for me to sit here and listen to observations being made on a very simple motion which seeks to adjourn the debate till tomorrow morning.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In the first place, it is the question of whether the debate on the Bill should be adjourned or not. That is a limited question. Even so, you have gone out of the way. Knowing your pent-up feelings, I listened to you. Secondly, it is never the practice to mention names of officers in the House. We shall bring down the prestige, the dignity of the House if we drag the officers into the floor of the House. I thing, you should avoid doing that. Kindly don't mention any names This House is too important to mention any name of a particular officer.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: He is holding the key to the administration of the National Library even now. That is the whole problem.. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister is answerable to this House. Let him deal with the officer Let us not elevate the officer to such an extent that he is so important that his name should be dragged into the floor of the House.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: May I put one question to him? Whether the awareness of the hon. Minister was there when my hon. friend, Prof. Mukerjee, categorically mention "Mr. Kalia is a calamity" or it was in hibernation?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kindly don't proceed further.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Let me say, Mr. 'X' or Mr. 'K'. But neither Mr. 'X' nor Mr. 'K' will explain the whole thing. Then, the Khosla Committee was appointed on the basis of the Jha Committee's recommendations. The credit goes to that gentleman, Mr. Keshvan who succeeded in revealing the National Library and, after him, another Librarian came, Mr. Mulay.....

AN HON. MEMBER: He is repeatedly mentioning the names.

श्री रणवन्द्र पांडे (खतौलाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य बार बार एक अफसर का नाम सदन में ले रहे हैं। सदन की मर्यादा कैसे रहेगी यह हम जानना चाहते है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. Whatever has gone on record has gone. Please do not proceed further with it. Avoid mentioning names.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: All right, Sir. I shall use 'X', 'Y', 'Z'. To whom the credit goes, even for that I will not be able to mention the name. To Mr. Kesavan goes the credit for having revealed the whole structure and the functioning of the National Library. After that one 'X' came, but he was most of the time absent. (*Interruption*) After 'X', came 'Y' and he created all the troubles in the National Library. Thousands of books were lost. It was the Deputy Librarian who pointed out to 'Y' that these thefts and pilferage of books should be stopped, certain mal-administration should be stopped, vindictiveness should be stopped, the bitter relations that 'Y' had developed with the employees should be stopped There was trouble in the National Library. (*Interruption*). But when 'Y' was relieved of the post of Librarian according to the recommendations of the Khosla Committee and was kicked upstairs and made Librarian of the Central Government Library, the post of Librarian was left vacant National intellectuals, national professors like Shri Suniti Kumar Chattopadhyaya, Shri Sathyen Ghosh, the Vice-Chancellors of the Calcutta University, Jadavpur University and Ravindra Bharati, eminent historians like Dr. R. C. Majumdar, the Chief Justice of Calcutta, all of them said that the Deputy Librarian is a 'living bibliography'—these are not by words; these are their words—and that he should be made the Librarian. Some of them said that such a scholar was rare in the National Library. But, unfortunately....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are not speaking on the Bill. You are speaking on the working of the Library.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Injustice has been done to him, Sir. I want to put it on record. I am speaking consciously. I want to put it on record

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But that should be relevant to the Bill.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: A great injustice has been done to that gentleman.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: If the hon. Member is canvassing for the appointment of a particular individual, he might do it privately and might not take the time of the House for that.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This Memorandum was sent by all national professors, eminent Vice Chancellors, and eminent scholars to the Education Minister—and not to me—but he did not take care That gentleman, an erudite scholar, a 'living bibliography', was shunted out—not for his own fault—to become the Librarian of the Central Reference Library, with an equivalent status of Librarian. There was no library there, there were no books, no readers, no schollars; it was only a body for compilation....

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Which Library you were referring to?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Central Reference Library.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are not talking of that Library; we are talking of some other Library.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The Deputy Librarian of the National Library was shunted out—not at all for his fault—to that place, although, as I mentioned earlier, so many eminent, national scholars and professors made a request to the Central Government to make him the Librarian....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is very much like, as the Minister said, canvassing for a particular individual. This House should not be used for that purpose.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am not canvassing for anybody. A great injustice has been done to this scholar. Certainly, that is not my habit. Do you mean that all these scholars, all these National Professors, all these Vice-Chancellors were making propaganda for his appointment? They had not sent the memorandum to me, but to the Education Minister. Is this canvassing?

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Here, you are talking about one particular officer, what has been done to him and what he has done and so on.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is these eminent people who sent a memorandum requesting the Government to utilise the services of this erudite scholar.

Then, Sir, this is a measure which, as Prof. Mukerjee, said, is like certain bureaucrats functioning, certain bureaucrats deciding the fate of the National Library and the erudite scholar like the Deputy Librarian who was shunted to a place where he has no function to do...

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Only last week, this question was raised and the Minister replied to it.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: If the proposal of the hon. Member is that appointments be made by this hon. House then it would be entirely in order for a Member to say that so and so is a very deserving person.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA I want to draw the attention of the House This House is the house of justice This House is the house of the national forum This House is the house of the national conscience and national weal It is the duty of every Member to voice the injustice if any done against any eminent scholar

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Not an individual case

SHRI SAMAR GUHA I am recording my protest against the injustice done to an erudite scholar

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI It is against the interests of the House It is a shameful thing

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Please conclude

SHRI SAMAR GUHA In conclusion I will make a submission that if this Bill is referred to a Joint Select Committee then the views of these scholars readers and other educationists the researchers and also the employees of the National Libraries could also be taken into consideration and the opinion of the Library Association of India, the opinion of the Asiatic Societies of Calcutta and Bombay and similar other organizations and institutions that are dealing with library affairs all over the country should be taken into consideration

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाडेय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय द्वारा जो बिल को प्रवर समिति को सौंपने का प्रस्ताव आया है उस से मुझ को एक कहावत याद आती है कि देर आयद दुरुस्त आयद । देर मे आये, ठीक आये । अगर सुबह का भला शाम को घर आ जाये तो भूला नही कहलाता । लेकिन यह बात जरूर है कि इतने बडे और महत्वपूर्ण पुस्तकालय के बारे मे, जिस को राष्ट्रीय पुस्तकालय की सज्ञा दी जाती है, बिना सोचे विचारे जो विधेयक लाया गया है उस त्रुटि को ठीक करने के लिये यह विधेयक प्रवर समिति को सौपा जा रहा है ।

प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मै यह अर्ज करना चाहता हू कि अगर अपोजीशन के मेम्बरो की खातिर कोई चीज मजूर की जाय और उसके ऊपर यह इल्जाम लगाया जाय तो मैं भी पूरा वक्त लूगा और हर एक बात का जवाब दूगा ।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाडेय : मै एक सरक्षण चाहूगा कि जो सदस्य इस विधेयक पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करना चाहे, उन्हें चूकि यह विधेयक प्रवर समिति को सौपा जा रहा है, इस लिये उस मे रोका न जाये । उन्हे अपने विचार व्यक्त करने का पूरा अवसर मिलना चाहिय । कई बार हमने इस प्रकार की प्रैक्टिस देखी है कि जब कोई विधेयक सयुक्त प्रवर समिति को सौंपा जाता है तो इस सदन मे उस पर विचार व्यक्त नही होते । मै चाहूगा कि सभी सदस्यो को इस के बारे मे अपनी राय देने का अवसर दिया जाय । मै चाहूगा कि माननीय सदस्य इस पर पूरा विचार विनिमय कर सके और अपनी राय व्यक्त कर सके ।

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER As I said there is nothing to bar Members from making observations even when a motion to refer a Bill to the Select Committee is there As a matter of fact, very often Members express their views and they are referred to the Select Committee for its consideration I have said so when I replied to Mr Samar Guha's objection

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

Now, the question is:

"That the debate on the Bill be adjourned".

The motion was adopted

16.25½ hrs.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS LIMITED (ACQUSITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKING) BILL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): I beg to move.*

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertaking of the Richardson and Cruddas Limited, for the reconstruction of the register of its members and for matter connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.".

16.26 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE *in the Chair*]

Richardson and Cruddas Ltd. is an old engineering Company which was established as a partnership firm in 1858 in Bombay. It has at present three workshops—in Bombay, Madras and Nagpur—employing a large number of skilled workmen. As an established engineering company, it has done valuable work for the construction of steel plants, thermal power stations, heavy engineering workshops and railway bridges and for the supply of railway points and crossings and machinery for the rubber and sugar industries.

The partnership firm was acquired by Shri Haridas Mundhra in 1947 and converted into a Limited Company in 1949. One of the Private Limited Companies of Mundhra Group was appointed as Managing Agents. Since 1956, there were complaints of mismanagement and in 1957, it was found that the Company had not held any general meeting for a long time and the filling of the accounts with the Registrar of Companies was in arrears. Several shareholders had not been paid their dividends and share certificates submitted by the Company for registration had not been returned to the persons concerned. The L.I.C., one of the major shareholders, applied to the Calcutta High Court in December, 1957 for the removal of the Directors and Managing Agents and for the appointment of a Special Officer to manage the affairs of the Company and make full enquiries into its affairs. The Special Officer was appointed on the 9th December, 1957.

Subsequent enquiries by the Special Officer revealed financial irregularities resulting in losses to the Company of more than Rs. 40 lakhs. It was also found that there were several claims for the same shares. Against a paid-up capital of Rs. 100 lakhs, shares to the value of Rs 2,08,56,750 were produced to the Special Officer. The Special Officer rejected a large number of these claims and prepared a provisional register of shareholders. The holders of share certificates, whose claims were rejected, have filed suits against the Company for rectification of the Register and payment of damages by the Company in the alternative. These proceedings are still pending before the Calcutta High Court.

As the Company was doing valuable work for various Government projects, it was necessary for Government to extend from time to time assistance to the Company to meet its financial requirements. Government have up-to-date guaranteed loans given by the State Bank of India to the Company for the value of Rs. 217 lakhs and have also granted direct loans to the Company for

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Rs. 160 lakhs. It would not be in Government's interest to continue these facilities without making proper arrangements for the Company's long-term management as would ensure Government control over its operations.

Any arrangements for proper management can be made only after the disputes between the various shareholders are settled. These cases haves been pending before the Calcutta High Court for a very long time and all attempts made by the Special Officer to arrive at a settlement have been infructuous. It is, therefore, expedient in the public interest to acquire the undertaking of the Company with its liabilities.

The Bill provides for the acquisition of the undertaking of the Company with its liabilities by the Government and the vesting of the same in a wholly Government-owned Company to be formed for the purpose. The Company has important orders on hand and in spite of the difficulties generally faced by the Industries since the recession, it has been able to improve production. The proper development of the Company would require substantial modernisation of its facilities. The take over of the undertaking of the Company and its vesting in a new Government comapny will help in the development, modernisation and expansion of the undertaking to meet priority production requirements.

It is necessary to ensure that the disputes between the shareholders are settled expeditiously. It is clear from enquiries made by the Special Officer that claims for more than Rs. 2 crores of shares had been received by him against only Rs. 1 crore received by the Company as contribution to its capital. It is, therefore, in the fitness of things that genuine shareholders whose share represent the contribution to the capital of the company should not be made to suffer. Hence, it is proposed to establish a Tribunal Government and they shall continue which will settle disputes regarding the shares expeditiously. It is also proposed that persons whose claims for shares are not accepted will have no claim against the Company, the Government or the new Company, but will only be free to proceed against the persons from whom they had acquired these documents for valuable considerations. It is necessary that the Tribunal is given proper assistance in its task of settling the shareholders' provided that a Custodian will be appointed for receiving the amount payable by the Government for the acquisition and reconstructing the share register under the orders of the Tribunal.

Sir, I move:

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertaking of the Richardson and Cruddas Limited, for the reconstruction of the register of its members and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Generally the provisions of this Bill are welcome, but I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to some of the features of the Bill.

The main provision is for acquisition of the undertaking, as the title itself suggests. But if you would kindly see clause 3 of the Bill you will find that it provides for the vesting on the appointed day. The appointed day will be such date as the Central Government may by notification appoint. Before the vesting takes place, not only has a notification to be issued, but the old company's affairs have to be sorted out as it appears now.

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

The main stumbling block so far as this company is concerned is the issue of the various types of shares; some are described as spurious shares or fictitious shares. As a result of it, several proceedings have been pending in the Calcutta High Court, and a special officer had to be appointed. Until that matter is solved and until a list of real shareholders is prepared, there cannot be any question of the vesting because vesting here provides for payment of compensation.

Now, kindly come to clause 8. Therefore, the real object of this Bill at this stage seems to be to decide the disputes about the shareholders, which are there, and not for the vesting. Vesting cannot be done until that is resolved.

So far as compensation is concerned, which is now being described as amount clause 8 provides that·

> "For the transfer, under section 3, of the undertaking of the company to the Central Government, there shall be paid by the Central Government to the Custodian an amount of Rupees thirty lakhs."

Now, kindly come to clause 10 which says:

> "The affairs of the old company shall be managed by a Custodian to be appointed by the Central Government in this behalf."

This refers to the old company.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Clause 8 speaks of security.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I was reading from clause 10. So far as clause 8 is concerned, this amount is being given in the hands of the custodian, to be utilised in a certain specified manner, namely in such manner as the shareholders may decide. That is what is provided in sub-clause 2 of clause 12 which says:

> "The Custodian shall receive the sum referred to in section 8 and shall deal with the said sum for meeting any liability which is incurred by the old comany after the commencement of this Act, and the balance, if any, left after meeting the said liability, in accordance with the wishes of the members of the old company, expressed in a general meeting convened by the custodian, and the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, shall, so far as may be, apply to such meeting."

> "(3) The Custodian may, if the members of the old company so desire, distribute the balance referred to in sub-section (2) amongst such members in accordance with their rights and interests and thereafter apply to the court for the winding up of the old company by the court."

Therefore, until these disputes are resolved and the proper list of shareholders ascertained, the money will not be distributed. But money has to be distributed for payment of the liabilities. What are the litbilities? Under cl. 4 the Government are taking over all the liabilities. First of all, my question is: why are Government taking over the liabilities of the company? In the case of coal nationalisation, the law did not provide for taking over of the liabilities. Why in this case when there are genuine doubts about the regularity or method by which these liabilities were incurred? Without going into all that, why are Government taking over the liabilities?

A provision is being made for meeting these liabilities out of the funds of Rs. 30 lakhs, a huge sum, which is being given for meeting these liabilities. Secondly—and very important—this is for distribution or to be dealt with in a manner to be decided by the shareholders. Who are these shareholders? In this process, will the money go back to the old management.

What is the assurance that can be given by Government that by some circuitous process, by this shareholding—I do not know who are the shareholders—the money will not go back to the old management? I would request the Minister to deal with this in his reply.

16.35 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARI *in the Chair*]

The other point is about the employees. I find unfortunately this has become almost a standard practice with Government nowadays in such legislation to include a clause like cl. 7. They say in this clause that the employees will become the employees under the new company under Government and they shall continue in employment until their services are terminated or until the remuneration, terms or conditions of service are duly altered etc. etc. This power is being taken. Although the employees benefit by becoming employees under the new company and their services are better secured, why should this power be always taken to change the terms and conditions of their employment? Such changes can be made without consultation with anybody. Therefore, the Central Government are nowadays taking this power to bring the employees completely under their control so far as the terms and conditions, salary, emoluments etc. are concerned. No statutory protection is being given to them to ensure that their jobs will be continued. We submit this is a matter on which the attitude should be altered. In any case, such legislation should not be invoked for the purpose of dealing with the employees.

Otherwise, we are in agreement with the general objects of the Bill which we support, subject to the provision for payment of compensation which we say should not have been made. In the absence of a statutory provision ensuring directly that the money will be utilised for genuine purpose, money may go back to the shareholders of whose identity we are not aware. This will really amount to improper use of this money.

श्री आर० वी० गडे (खरगोन) सभापति महोदय, हाउस के सामने जो रिचर्डसन एंड क्रूडस लिमिटेड (उपक्रम का अर्जन और अन्तरण विधेयक रखा गया है, वह बिल जो बहुत अच्छा है और मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं। लेकिन इसके साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे शासन की नींद पंद्रह साल के बाद खुली है। दिसम्बर 1957 में लाहफ इनशोरेंस कारपोरेशन ने कलकत्ता हाई कोर्ट में एक एप्लीकेशन दी थी जिसमें इस कम्पनी पर मिसमैनेजमैंट का आरोप लगाया गया था। उस एप्लिकेशन पर कलकत्ता हाई कोर्ट ने कम्पनी का काम काज चलाने के लिए और इररैगुलेरिटीज और मिसमैनेजमैंट की जांच करने के लिए एक स्पेशल आफीसर एपायंट किया।

वहां पर इतना बड़ा फ्राड था और सन् 57 से शासन को मालूम होते हुए भी पन्द्रह साल तक शासन की नींद नहीं खुली। आज जा कर उन की नींद खुली है और यह बिल सामने आया है। फिर इस के साथ में जो हमारे पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा था 30 लाख रुपये के बारे में, उस के बारे में फाइनेंशियल मेमोरेंडम में लिखा है :

"Clause 8 of the Bill provides for the payment of an amount of Rs. 30 lakhs by the Central Government for the acquisition of the undertaking of Richardson and Cruddas Limited The Bill, if enacted, would thus involve a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 30 lakhs on this head."

अब सेक्शन 8 में उन्होंने इस के बारे में अपनी ओपिनियन दी है

"For the transfer, under section 3 of the undertaking of the old company to the Central Government there shall be paid by the Central Government to the Custodian an amount of Rupees thirty lakhs."

[श्री आर० बी० बड़े]

ये 30 लाख रुपये काहे के लिये है? जो स्पूरियस शयर्स होगे या शेयर्स के जो झगड़े पड़े होग उस के वास्ते ये 30 लाख रुपये है क्या? और अभी श्री सोमनाथ चैटर्जी ने जो बातें कही उस से भी मैं सहमत हूं क्योंकि क्लाज 12 मे दिया है:

"On the appointment of a Custodian, every person holding office, immediately before such appointment, as director or manager of the old company shall, notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force or in any decree or order of any court or tribunal, vacate such office."

एम्प्लाइज के बारे में मुझे कहना है कि उन के लिये कोई प्राविजन इस मे नही है। जो प्राविजन है वह यह है

"Notwithstanding anything contained in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, or in any other law for the time being in force, the transfer of the services of any officer or other employee from the old company to the Central Government or the new company shall not entitle such officer or other employee to any compensation under that Act or other law, and no such claim shall be entertained by any court, tribunal or other authority."

इस के द्वारा वहा के जो कर्मचारी है उन के वास्ते कोर्ट के दरवाजे बन्द कर दिए गए है। उन के जो क्लेम्स होगे या इडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स ऐक्ट के मातहत जिस के लिये उन्हे कोर्ट मे जाने का अधिकार था, वह अधिकार उन का समाप्त कर दिया है और कोर्ट के दरवाजे उन के लिए बन्द कर दिए है। मैं मत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हू कि ऐसा करने का कारण क्या है। शेयर्स वगैरह के मामले मे जो फ्राड किया इस कम्पनी ने उस को भुगतेगा कौन यह भी इस मे नही बताया है। जो वहा के कर्मचारी लोग है इडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स एक्ट के मातहत जो उन्हें रिलीफ मांगने का हक है वह हक भी इस सेक्शन के अदर बन्द कर दिया है। तो मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से कहता हूं कि इस प्रकार का प्राविजन आप ने क्यों किया? रिचर्डसन कम्पनी द्वारा इतना फ्राड किए जाने के बाद भी कर्मचारियों के लिये कोर्ट का दरवाजा बन्द करने का कारण क्या है? इस के बाद जो कोर्ट में पैंडिंग कसेज हैं उन का निपटारा कौन करेगा?

"On and from the date on which the Tribunal is constituted, on suit or other legal proceding shall be commenced, or if pending at the date of such constitution, shall be proceeded with, against the old company except with the leave of the Tribunal and subject to such terms as the Tribunal may impose."

यह प्रोविजन इस में नही है कि इस का निपटारा रिचर्डसन कम्पनी करेगी या कस्टोडियन करेगा या उस को पैसा कौन देगा?

कर्मचारियो के बारे मे यह इतना हार्श सेक्शन इस म रखा है कि मैं इस सेक्शन का पूरी तरह से विरोध करता हू।

इस के साथ एक बात इस के उद्देश्य में यह लिखी है कि जो मिसमैनेजमेंट हुआ है उस के लिये स्पेशल आफिसर नियुक्त हुआ है लेकिन जो केसेज कोर्ट मे पैंडिंग है उन का क्या होगा? जो आलरेडी कोर्ट मे चल रहे है उन के बारे मे क्या होगा? उस के बारे में कुछ नही दिया है। केवल यह लिखा है कि कस्टोडियन नियुक्त होगा वह इस का निर्णय करेगा। तो मैं यह समझता हू यह जो बिल आप लाए है इस में जो कर्मचारियो के विरुद्ध सेक्शन रखा है कि वह ट्रिब्यूनल में नही जा सकते है या कोर्ट मे नही जा सकते है, तो इस सेक्शन का आप खुलासा करे कि वह जा सकते है या नही जा सकते है। क्लेम्स वगैरह जो होगे उन का निर्णय कौन लगा? इस का आपने अपन भाषण मे खुलासा नही किया है, इस का भी खुलासा करे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं क्यों कि इस के अन्दर कम्पनी के मिसमैनेजमेंट को दुरुस्त करने के लिये प्रावि-धान किया गया है।

SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA (Sangrur): Sir, on a point of order. There is no quorum; not even a fraction of the quorum.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the quorum bell be rung. -- Now there is quorum Shri E. R. Krishnan.

*SHRI K. R. KRISHNAN (Salem): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to say a few words on the Richardson and Cruddas Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking) Bill on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

When I saw the name of Richardson and Cruddas, I was immediately reminded of the exit of the Central Minister hailing from Tamil Nadu, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, from the Central Council of Ministers. It was alleged at that he was indirectly responsible for different malpractices indulged by this firm. Since this Bill stands in the name of another Central Minister hailing from Tamil Nadu, Shri C. Subramaniam, the Minister of Industrial Development, I would like to caution him that this should not bring his downfall also. As he is trying to give a new lease of life to this dying concern, I take the liberty of saying these words of warning.

Clause 8 of the Bill provides for the payment of an amount of Rs. 30 lakhs by the Central Government for the acquisition of the undertaking of Richardson and Cruddas Ltd. I would like to know from the hon. Minister to whom this amount of Rs. 30 lakhs would be given. It does not end here. This company has been subjected to voluminous litigation arising out of the issue of duplicate shares and claims of over Rs. 1 crore towards damages are pending. This amount of Rs. 1 crore is also to be paid by the Central Government after acquiring this company. An investment of Rs. 1.50 crores is also proposed to be made in the share capital of the company for the purpose of working capital, modernisation of the unit etc. When such huge amounts are involved in re-vitalising this unit, naturally I would like to know to whom Rs. 30 lakhs, as provided for in this Bill, would be given. I hope the hon. Minister will clarify this point in his reply.

The very name of this unit reeks with all kinds of mismanagement and malpractices. In regard to certain issues connected with the Hindusthan Steel, some strictures were passed against Shri C. Subhamaniam by the Public Accounts Committee of this House. I would therefore like to take this opportunity to warn him that he should be very cautious in implementing the provisions of this Bill.

When I see huge sums provided for in this Bill, I am reminded of a popular Tamil Saying, *Andai Veetu Neiye En Pendatti Kaiye*, which in essence means "Rob Peter to pay Paul". I have stated this because large amounts of public money are going to be invested in this unit known for all sorts of malpractices. Before I conclude, I would say that the Government should be extra cautious in bringing back to life this concern.

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: Sir, I do not know why the hon. member who has just spoken has unnecessarily dragged in the names of Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari or Mr. C. Subramaniam. I think the hon. members have not gone into the clauses very carefully. This Bill has been introduced for three purposes. This matter has been pending in the High Court for quite a long time. We feel this

[Shri Siddeshwar Prasad]

is a company which has been doing something very important. Secondly, it has been providing employment to roughly 2500 people. Thirdly, if we want that the affairs of the company should be managed properly, there is no other way except to take it over and from a new company. Therefore, these are the objectives of the Bill. Hon. Members have supported this Bill unanimously. I would make it clear that on the one hand Government is going to appoint a tribunal which will go into all such matters which are pending since long. At the same time, Government is also having a Custodian to look into the affairs of the old company because of the controversial matter about the shares. Mr. Haridas Mundhra who was managing the affairs of this company issued certain spurious and duplicate shares. After this is determined, we will see that the genuine shareholders of the company are not punished. The Custodian is being given the necessary powers so that he may be in a position to take care of the claims of the genuine shareholders. There may be small shareholders also. I do not know.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This amount of Rs. 30 lakhs will be utilised for payment of the liability. What is the amount of liability, we do not know. We do not know whether the bulk of this money will go back to the majority shareholders who have been in control of the company all along.

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: All the suggestions made by hon. members will be taken care of by the Government at the appropriate time. There is an apprehension in the minds of hon. members that there may not be proper job security for the employees. It is the other way round. We have come forward with this Bill because we are very keen about the job security of the employees. Otherwise, we know that in the case of many other companies which were mismanaged, they were closed and the fate of the workers, we know.

SHRI R. V. BADE: Under clause 7(3), the employee is not authorised to have any compensation and the doors of the courts are also closed to him.

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: I have made it very clear that all these things will be taken into consideration at the appropriate time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertaking of the Richardson and Cruddas Limited, for the reconstruction of the register of its members and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up clause by clause consideration. There are no amendments. The question is:

"That clause 2 to 31 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 31 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: I move:

"That the Bill be passed"

MR CHAIRMAN The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

ALL INDIA SERVICES REGULATIONS (INDEMNITY) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): I beg to move:

"That the debate on the motion 'that the All-India Services Regulations (Indemnity) Bill, 1972, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration' which was adjourned on the 5th December, 1972, be resumed now."

As hon. Members would recall, there was a debate on this motion and various legal and other points were raised. In deference to the wishes of the hon. Members, the consideration of the Bill was postponed so that in the meanwhile the matter could be examined in greater deta.

As my colleague, Shri Mohsin, had explained that day, the Bill seeks to fill in a legal lacuna. Some doubts were raised that the Bill seeks to change or regularise the old actions of persons and indemnifides those actions of the individuals which are not before the House. What we are doing is not indemnifling or regularising any action that was taken. We are merely regularising the fact that they were not placed before the House. No action which was taken is being regularised and no one is being indemnified as a result of that. It you kindly see clause 2 of the Bill, a part of it reads:

> "....against all consequences whatever, if any, incorporated or to be incorporated by them, or the Central Government or any such officer, by reason of any omission in this behalf to lay such regulations before Parliament."

This is all it seeks to do. Because we did not lay it before Parliament, only this omission has to be regularised.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: By indemnification.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Indemnification takes place when you take a wrong action.

We are not idemnifying any action, wrong or improper or anything that was one by any person but the mere omission of not putting regulations on the Table of the House. Even this omissions is not very material because it has been very rightly held by the court that this direction to put them on the Table of the House is not mandatory. None of these regulations is illegal or does not have the force of law, merely because it was not put on the Table of the House.

17 hrs.

It is not that we are compelled to put them on the Table of the House. But as a matter of aboundant caution. we have brought forward this Bill. Even if we do not put them on the Table of the House, they are valid even now.

On the last occasion, when this Bill was being discussed, it was thought that we were indemnifying or excusing all actions taken by persons under these regulations. It is not so. It is just for not laying them on the Table of the House. Nothing more.

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone): On that day, the Deputy-Speaker adjourned the debate on the Bill simply because the House does not know what are those regulations.

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : उसके लिए हमने सारे रेगुलेशंस जो आज फोर्स में हैं उनको सर्कुलेट कर दिया है माननीय सदस्यों को ताकि वे देखलें कि किस प्रकार के रेगुलेशंस हैं उनका क्या विषय है और उनके बारे में अपना मत बना सकें कि किस प्रकार के रेगुलेशंस हैं जिनको इस विधेयक के अन्तर्गत लाना चाहते हैं । इसलिए यह प्रस्ताव रख दिया जाये ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, the other day, we raised certain objections. We would like to speak now.

On that day, when the Bill was before the House, we raised certain objections. One is about any regulation that is deemed to have been laid on the Table of the House. Supposing any particular officer has misinterpreted or by mistake or, has deliberately, utilised certain rules after which a person has gone to a court of law and

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]
has won, naturally, if that is to be indemnified, that aggrieved person can never sue him in a court of law and he can never get justice.

I give another instance, where a particular decision of the Kerala High Court regarding certain Central Government employees who participated in the strike was in favour of the employees. Then, the Government went in appeal to the Supereme Court. The Supreme Court also in its wisdom upheld the decision of the Kerala High Court. But still after the Supreme Court Judgement, the Government amended the Government Service Temporary Rules respectively from 1965. We really wanted to know whether this was a fact and the hon. Minister said that he was not prepared. Certain officers out of vengeance did not implement them .

MR. CHAIRMAN: You put a question; don't make a speech.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Why?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Because the Members have already spoken on the Bill.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On that day, we never spoke and we raised only objections....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing anybody to speak now. I am only allowing Members to put questions.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, on that day, perhaps you were not present in the House...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I was present in the House. The Members have already spoken on the Bill and the Minister wants to reply to it. You only ask a question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I want to know what is the utility of this Bill. Let him explain.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Kindly see the title of the Bill—All India Services Regulations (Indemnity) Bill. The hon. Minister has said today that, for the purpose of giving validity to the regulations that have been framed under the All-India Services Act, 1951, it is not necessary to place the rules before parliament because it is not mandatory. If that is the legal advice Government has got so far as the validity of the rules is concerned, then nobody is concerned whether the rules have been placed before parliament or not. If that is so, who are being indemnified against and for what? The hon. Minister took great pains to say that they were indemnifying only against some omissions, they were trying to cover up the omissions that had been made. But that is not the correct interpretation of this Clause. This Clause is seeking to indemnify, not only as the name suggests but also as the language suggests, the Central Government and all officers responsible for laying the regulations and who have not done so. Therefore, it is not only trying to give regularity or validity to the regulations which, according to the Minister himself, do not require validity because they were already valid, but they are indemnifying the Central Government and all officers responsible for not doing something....

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: For not placing them on record.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: By not placing them on record, have the Central Government or their officers incurred any liability? If they have not incurred any liability, what are you indemnifying them against? This is an exercise in futility. If that is not required, why are you having this Bill passed? It is self-contradictory of the Minister to say on the one hand that it is not necessary but at the same time to try to have this bill passed.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: As regards Mr. Banerjee's point, what he mentioned does not concern this Bill at all. The Supreme Court judgement, which he referred to, pertains to a case which does not arise out of the All-India Services Regulations Bill. It has nothing to do with the Bill that is before us...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Rule 5 of the Temporary Services. (*Interruption*)

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: That was not under this Act.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Daga. Only put a question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Why, Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Members have already spoken on this. Only the Minister was to reply.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On that day when Mr. Deputy-Speaker accepted the motion moved by Shri Mohsin, the discussions were adjourned.

MR CHAIRMAN Mr Daga

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : जो रेगुलेशन या रूल्स आपने बनाए है जिनको कानून के अन्तर्गत सदन की टेबिल पर रखना चाहिए, आप कहते है कि रखने की जरूरत नही है। मै समझता हू जो रूल्स बने है या रेगुलेशन बने है उनपर आपके डिपार्टमेन्ट, आपके आफिसर्स ने ऐक्ट अप्लाय किया है, उनको काम मे लिया है और उसके बाद आप चाहते है कि उनको इन्डेम्नीफाई किया जाये तो यह कैसे हो सकता है ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Does the Minister want to give any reply?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Regarding the observation of Mr. S. M. Banerjee, I would like to submit that the action that was taken in that case does not arise out of this because these regulations were not made under the All India Services Act. It is completely a different matter. He may raise it; but that is a different matter and we can reply to him on some other occasion. (*Interruption*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the debate on the motion 'that the All-India Services Regulations (Indemnity) Bill, 1972, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration' which was adjourned on the 5th December, 1972, be resumed now."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 7] [17.14 *hrs.*

AYES

Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
Appalanaidu, Shri
Arvind Netam, Shri
Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Bahuguna, Shri H. N.
Banamali Babu, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Daga, Shri M C.
Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Dharamgaj Singh, Shri
Dumada, Shri L. K.
Engti, Shri Biren
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
Godara, Shri Mani Ram
Gokhale, Shri H. R.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K.
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb

Gowda, Shri Pampan
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kailas, Dr.
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Kasture, Shri A. S.
Kavde, Shri B. R.
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Nimbalkar, Shri
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Partap Singh, Shri
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Peje, Shri S. L.
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Sewak, Ch.
Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Rana, Shri M. B.
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri Nageswara
Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishora
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shenoy, Shri P. R.
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri B. R.
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Thakur, Shri Krishnarao
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
Yadav, Shri R. P.

NOES

Bade, Shri R. V.
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
Mehta, Shri P. M.
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar

MR. CHAIRMAN: The result of the division is:

Ayes-83; Noes-9.

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up the further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri F. H. Mohsin on 5th December, 1972, namely:

"That the Bill to grant indemnity in respect of the failure to lay before Parliament certain regulations made under the All-India Services Act, 1951, and for certain other matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to speak..

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have spoken already. You have spoken last time. I will not allow it. I will not allow a second time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: But this is coming up again..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those hon. Members who have spoken once will not be given a second chance.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The Minister has also spoken.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That does not apply to the case of the Minister.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The Minister spoke on the last occasion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Any other Member who has not spoken may speak

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: My submission is this, Sir. This Bill is wholly necessary, on the Minister's own statement. He himself said while we were discussing the last motion that this Bill is not intended for the purpose of validation of any regulation. I believe, I have rightly understood him. According to him, without the regulations having been placed before the House, the regulations are valid regulations. Therefore, this is not a validating Bill. Now, Sir, we wanted to have certain clarifications and there was no reply to them. What are the consequences from which now the Central Government and the officers are being shielded or being absolved? Kindly see the language. It says:

"The Central Government and all officers responsible for the laying of any regulation made before the commencement of this Act under or in pursuance of any rule..and each of them, is hereby freed, discharged and indemnified from and against all consequences, whatsoever, if any, incurred or to be incurred by them or the Central Government or any such officer by reason of any omission in this behalf to lay such regulation before Parliament and every such regulation shall for all purposes be deemed to have been duly laid before Parliament."

So far as the first part is concerned, this is a provision for giving indemnity to those officers who had to take up this job namely, that of laying down all the regulations on the Table of the House. We want to know as to what the obligations are. We want to know as to what the consequences are. We want to know what their liabilities are. And, without knowing what are their liabilities, we are absolving them of something. And what is it against which we are absolving them? After all what are the consequences which will flow from them? Without knowing all these, we are giving them indemnity If they do not require indemnity, why is it that you want to bring this Act into the statute book Therefore, the real purpose is only to give something like a blanket charter to whatever has been done. The Central Government and other officers cannot be called into question. There can do whatever they like. For all these years, since 1955 onwards not a single explanation has been given why this has not been laid. Nobody has looked into this matter. Nobody has considered this matter.

If they are relying on the Supreme Court's decision, as the hon. Minister referred to, namely that they are not mandatory provisions and therefore they need not follow them, then why they are giving this indemnity, kindly see the All India Services Act, 1951, under which regulations are supposed to be framed. This is under Sub-section (2) of Section 3 of those Rules. It says that the rules made under this section shall be laid before Parliament within such and such time, in such and such manner. But, that has not been done. Why have they not done? No explanation was given. The only explanation given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons is on the point whether the regulations come within the definition of rules or

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

not—there were some doubts expressed. On those very points, they had some doubts. I would like to know as to when those doubts were resolved, and who resolved them. It is as if we are here only to 'ditto' what the Government wants.

Therefore, Sir, I would like to submit that this Bill is wholly an unnecessary Bill according to the Minister's own admission. The House should be taken into confidence at least to this extent of saying as to what are the liabilities which are being incurred by the Central Government and what are the consequences that are following from them. Without knowing that, I think the House should not be asked to pass this measure, which in future may be used for what purpose we do not know.

So far as the last part is concerned, the hon Minister, if I may say so, was not wholly correct in his reading of the Bill. The last part of clause 2 says:

> "Every such regulation shall, for all purposes be deemed to have been duly laid before parliament and shall have effect and shall be deemed to have had effect accordingly"

Therefore, we shall be going 17 years back, and these regulations from 1955 onwards would be deemed to have been placed on the Table of the House as and when they were framed. Why does the hon. Minister want this? No explanation is forthcoming from the hon. Minister. If they have nothing to do with the validity, then why do they want to put it on the statute-book that they will be deemed to have been validly laid before Parliament? Therefore, let us not try to surrender ourselves to bureaucracy. Let the hon. Minister at least point out the real object of this Bill and why this Bill has become necessary. According to the hon. Minister's own statement, I submit that this is a wholly unnecessary Bill and the House should not be a party to this.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The question has been put why this Bill has been brought forward. I have already said that it was thought at one time that only the rules made under the All India Services Act, 1951 were to be laid. Then, at a certain stage, it was thought that not only the rules but the regulation made under those rules also should be laid. That was the difficulty that was experienced

SHRI R D BHANDARE (Bombay Central): That was because of the Supreme Court judgement which had removed the distinction between rules and regulations

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: That was the difficulty

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Somebody has pointed that out. But what is Government's reaction?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: To put everything beyond any shadow of doubt, we have been advised that we should in future make it clear that the regulations are also to be laid on the Table of the House .....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Who has advised?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: That is the main reason why this Bill has been brought forward here. There are precedents when such Bills had been brought....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Which are those precedents? Let him please tell us.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We are supporting the good measures, but we cannot support all measures.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Which are the precedents?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the hon. Minister reply to his question. Let him not interrupt so often....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You may be tired, Sir, but I am not tired. He said that there were precedents. I want to know what those precedents are.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA. There are old precedents of the British law as well as our Indian law....

SHRI S M BANERJEE: What were the precedents in our Parliament? I am not concerned with the British law We are not the British Parliament here.....

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I have explained the purpose of the Bill and I have nothing more to add.

MR CHAIRMAN: Does it look nice on the part of the hon. Member to speak in this manner? He has put the question, and the hon Minister is replying....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Then, I rise on a point of order There is no quorum in the House.

MR CHAIRMAN: I shall see if there is quorum or not, and if there is no quorum, I shall have the bell rung. The hon. Member has put the question, and the hon. Minister is replying. He should not get up again and again and put obstructions....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The hon. Minister said that there were certain precedents, I asked him what those precedents were. What is the obstruction in this matter?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why should the hon. Member say that I am feeling tired? If he is feeling tired, he may not sit beyond 5 p.m. But I am not at this command. Does he want that I should not be here after 5 p.m.?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I never said so. I said that you might be tired....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): If the Bill is passed under your chairmanship, what will the people say afterwards?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I have already explained the purpose of the Bill, and I have nothing more to add.

MR CHAIRMAN. "Let the lobbies be cleared" The question is:

> "That the Bill to grant indemnity in respect of the failure to lay before Parliament certain regulations made under the All-India Services Act, 1951, and for certain other matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.".

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 8 [17.28 hours.]

AYES

Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ambesh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
Appalanaidu, Shri
Bahuguna, Shri H. N.
Banamali Babu, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Daga, Shri M. C.
Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Engti, Shri Biren
Ganga Devi, Shrimati

Gangadeb, Shri P.
Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
Gokhale, Shri H. R.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar.
Gopal, Shri K.
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
Hari Singh, Shri
Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
Joshi, Shri Popatlal M.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kailas, Dr.
Kasture, Shri A. S.
Kavde, Shri B. R.
Kelar Nath Singh, Shri
Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Mishra, Shri L. N.
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Paratap Singh, Shri
Peje, Shri S. L.
Rai Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Ram Prakash, shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Rana, Shri M. B.
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
Redy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Shankar Dev, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri B. R.
Siddheswar Prasad, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Thakur, Shri Krishnarao
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Yadav, Shri R. P.

NOES

Bade, Shri R V.
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarain
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Shakya, Shri Maha Deepak Singh
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
Verma, Shri Phool Chand

MR. CHAIRMAN: The result* of the Division is:

Ayes 73; Noes 10.

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are no amendments to clauses. I shall put all the clauses together to vote.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to speak on clause 2. Where is the rule that I cannot speak on clause 2?

*The following members also recorded their votes:
AYES: Sarvashri Dharamgaj Singh and K. Chikkalingaiah;
NOES: Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya

MR. CHAIRMAN: When did I stop him from speaking? Why is he taking up this attitude? If he wants to speak, he may.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We want each clause to be taken up separately.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him speak.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about the half hour discussion?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will be taken up at 5.30 P.M. Shri Banerjee can begin.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to oppose clause 2..

MR. CHAIRMAN: He can continue tomorrow. After 5 P.M. Shri Banerjee should take some rest.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I rise on a point of personal explanation. I have never cast any aspersion on you. You are one of the most respected persons. After so much work, I feel tired. You are older than me.

17.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

REVISION OF PAY-SCALES IN KHADI GRAMODYOG BHAWAN NEW DELHI

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : सभापति महोदय, प्रश्न संख्या 3293 के संदर्भ में मंत्री महोदय को वास्तविकता से परिचित नहीं कराया गया था जिससे कि उनका जवाब आधार-रहित और तथ्य-रहित है। पहला प्रश्न था कि क्या खादी भवन के कर्मचारियों को 30 और 40 रुपये बेसिक सेलरी मिल रही है ? आपने कहा कि —नो सर। मेरे पास पन्द्रह आदमियों का नाम है जो कि मैं सभा पटल पर रखने को तैयार हूं जिनको कि 30 से लेकर 35 और 36 रुपये तक की तनख्वाह मिलती है। दूसरा प्रश्न था कि खादी कमीशन के ट्रेडिंग विभाग में सेकेंड पे कमीशन की सारी सुविधाएं उनको दी गई हैं, लेकिन यह भी तथ्य-रहित है। वहां पर डीग्रनेस पे एलाउंस उनको नहीं नही दिया गया है और सेकेंड पे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट 1963 से लागू है, अब तक यह नहीं दिया गया। खादी कमीशन के अन्दर कमीशन का कहना है कि हमारे यहां दो तरह के कर्मचारी हैं—एक ट्रेड ऐक्टिविटीज में और एक रेगुलर। ट्रेड ऐक्टिविटीज में वह कर्मचारी हैं जो कि दौड़-धूप करते हैं, बिक्री करते हैं, रंगाई का काम करते है, उत्पादन के केन्द्रों में जाते हैं और उनकी मेहनत और उनकी कमाई पर खादी भवन कई लाख का फायदा करता है। तो जो काम करने वाले है, जिन के श्रम, जिनकी मेहनत और जिनकी बुद्धि से लाभ होता है उनको कम दिया जा रहा है, उन्हें नुकसान पहुंचाया जा रहा है और जो लोग कुछ काम नही करते हैं उनको रेगुलर किया गया है। 1963 से सेकेंड पे कमीशन की रेकमेंडेशन लागू है। हमारा कहना है कि जब कि पे स्केल रेगुलर एम्प्लाईज का 30 रुपये से 70 रुपये कर दिया गया तो खादी कमीशन द्वारा उनका स्केल जो ट्रेडिंग ऐक्टिविटी में हैं 30 से बढ़ाकर 70 कर दिया जाना चाहिए और उनको रेगुलर एम्प्लायी मानना चाहिए। साथ ही डीयरनेस पे एलाउंस भी उनको मिलना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि यहां पर आपके खादी भवन में एक ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी बनाई गई है। हमारी सरकार का मंशा है कि वर्कर्स का पार्टिसिपेशन मैनेजमेंट में दिया जाना चाहिए, प्रबन्ध समिति में कर्मचारियों को रखा जाना चाहिए। वहां पर एक सवाल आया था कि ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी में कौन-कौन लोग

[श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद]

हैं तो उसमे सिर्फ एक नाम आया—युद्धवीर सिंह कोई हैं जो उसके चेयरमैन हैं और बाकी और किसी मेम्बर का नाम नही दिया गया और न कभी उसकी मीटिंग होती है। दुनिया भर के हर एक कामो मे वह बाधा डालती है। कर्मचारियो का कोई प्रतिनिधि उसमे नही है। खादी भवन मे एक बार 21 हजार की चोरी हुई। फर्स्ट मई, 1972 को 21 हजार रुपये गायब हुए, तब से आज तक सोए हुए है तो यह हालत है कि जो मजदूर काम करने वाला है, श्रम करता है, बुद्धि लगाता है उसको तो कोई देखने वाला नही है, उसका कोई ठिकाना नही है, उसे क्लास फोर एम्प्लाई करके रखा गया है। . (व्यवधान) मैं. मे खत्म कर रहा हूं।

सभापति महोदय इसमे केवल तीन ही प्वाईंट्स हैं। पे स्केल है, डीअरनेस एलाउंस है, नान-पेमेंट आफ ग्रेच्यूटी है। उसी पर आप बोलिए। ज्यादा आगे मत जाइए।

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद सेकेंड पे कमीशन की बात को ही मैं ला रहा था। यहा पर कहा है.

"The Commission has decided to adopt different scales of pay in respect of staff engeged in trading activities but allowances and other benefits are the same as admissible to regular employees of the Commission to whom the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission have been made applicable excsept in the case of contributory provident fund"

तो हमारा यह कहना हैं कि सेकेंड पे कमीशन ने जो कहा है कि अदर बेनीफिट देने हैं वह भी उन को नही दे रहे हैं और ट्रेडिंग ऐक्टिविटीज मे जो काम करने वाले है उन के स्केल मे तथा रेगुलर जो हैं उनके स्केल में जमीन आसमान का अन्तर है जब कि काम करने वाले वही हैं। तो हमारा यही कहना हैं कि सेकेंड पे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट 1963 से लागू हैं, उसमे रेगुलर एम्प्लाईज के लिए 30 से 70 रुपये हुआ वह इनको भी मिलना चाहिए और डियरनेस इनको 1963 से मिलनी चाहिए। इसके अलावा जो करप्शन हैं, भ्रष्टाचार है, उसके अन्दर जो वर्कर्स का पार्टिसिपेशन मैनेजमेंट मे नही है उसके लिए एक पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी बनाई जाय जो सारी चीजो की जाच करे, कर्मचारियो को न्याय दिलावे और सेकेंड पे कमीशन की सिफारिशो को इम्प्लीमेंट करावे।

SHRI ARJUN SINGH (Bhadrak) I want to seek the following clarifications from the hon Minister Why the Commission has decided to pay different pay scales in respect of the staff engeged in trading activities and why they are not being considered at par with other employees although they belong to the same institutions? What are the difficulties of the Government to treat these employees as regular employees and make their service conditions similar to the other employees of the Commission? These are clarifications that I seek from the hon Minister

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाडेय (मदसौर) सभापति जी, खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन के या खादी ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन के कर्मचारियो के लिए विभिन्न प्रकार के वेतनमान है, विभिन्न प्रकार की उनकी श्रेणिया है जो मत्री महोदय ने प्रश्न के उत्तर मे स्वय स्वीकार किया है। वहा पर एक तो ट्रेडिंग मे काम करने वाले हैं, दूसरे रेगुलर है। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन एक व्यापारिक सस्था

है, उनका सारे का सारा कार्य एक ट्रेड है। रेगुलर कर्मचारियो मे और ट्रेडिंग कर्मचारियो मे यह भेद क्यो है ? और रेगुलर को अधिक और ट्रेडिंग मे काम करने वालो को कम वेतनमान दिया जाना कहा तक सगत है ?

दूसरे, क्या यह सही है कि अब तक वहा पर इस प्रकार के कर्मचारी है लगभग 41 जिनकी सख्या है जिन्हे आज भी 30 और 40 रुपये के बीच मे ही वेतन मिलता है ? उनको न्यूनतम वेतन की जो सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए वह नही मिल रही है।

एक और प्रश्न मै करना चाहूगा कि क्या खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन के तथा खादी ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन से सबधित कर्मचारियो के लिए क्या वे सभी इडस्ट्रियल लाज लागू है क्योकि यह एक इडस्ट्री है जो इडस्ट्रियल वर्कर्स के लिए लागू होने चाहिए और वे सभी सुविधाए ग्रेच्युटी, प्राविडेंट फड और बानस इत्यादि की सुविधाए क्या उन्हे मिल रही है और नही मिल रही है तो शासन द्वारा सहायता या अनुदान प्राप्त इस सस्था के अन्दर ये सभी सुविधाए मिले असमानता समाप्त हो इसके बारे से शासन ने कौन से कदम उठाए है और क्या कार्यवाही की है ? आज भी इस सस्थान से सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियो की स्थिति अत्यन्त दयनीय है।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) अपने खादी घर के अन्दर यह गडबड कैसे चल सकती है क्यो कि सारा हमारा मामला ही खादी घर से शुरू हुआ। सवाल यह है कि आज भी क्या वहा के कर्मचारियो को 60 रुपये मासिक वेतन मिलता है। एक सदस्य 40। श्री मूलचन्द डागा 40 से शुरू किया है 60 तक मिलता है (व्यवधान) .. 30 भी मिलता है। तो क्या यह यूनतम वेतन आज के जमाने मे जीवन निर्वाह के लिए काफी है ?

दूसरा मेरा प्रश्न है कि यह आप के यहा पर ट्रेडिंग स्टाफ कितने अरसे मे रेगुलर काम कर रहा है और फिर भी आप उस को रेगुलर स्टाफ की तुलना मे कम क्यो देते है और उनसे उन को अलग क्या किया हुआ है ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशो के आधार पर आप उन को पगार और अन्य सुविधाए क्यो नही देते है ?

तीसरा सवाल—जो भी वहा पर एल डी सी, यू डी सी की तनख्वाहो मे और रेगुलर स्टाफ की तनख्वाह मे बहुत बडा अन्तर है वह अन्तर कैसे कम किया जा सकता है और यह क्या नही किया जाता है ?

इसके अलावा ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी जिस के अन्दर मजदूरो का प्रतिनिधित्व न हो, कर्मचारियो का प्रतिनिधित्व न हो वह कैसे चल सकती है ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : (मुरैना) मैं मत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हू कि क्या ये जो कर्मचारी काम करते है। इन्होने कोई ज्ञापन आप को दिया है और यदि दिया है तो उस की मुख्य मुख्य मागे क्या हैं ?

दूसरे मैं जानना चाहता हू कि समान वेतन हो आज की महगाई को देखते हुए सारे देश भर मे क्योकि खादी ग्रामोद्योग को आप बहुत बडी मात्रा मे पैसा देते हैं लेकिन हर एक प्रदेश

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

मे वेतन अलग अलग स्तर का है तो सभी प्रदेशो के अन्दर वेतन ठीक प्रकार का हो, समान वतन हो जसे अन्य जगहो मे है, उस के लिए क्या कोई ऐसी पालिसी निश्चित करना चाहते हैं ? यदि कमीशन नही मानता है तो उन को दी जाने वाली जो मदद है उसे आप बन्द करने को तैयार है जब तक वे इस बात को पूरा नही करते है ?

तीसरी बात—यहा दिल्ली का जो खादी भवन है, उस मे प्रशासन व्यवस्था के लिये एक कमेटी बनाई गई थी उस मे किसी भी कर्मचारी को नही लिया गया जब कि ऐसा वचन दिया गया था ।

सभापति महोदय आज के सवाल मे यह सवाल नही है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय फिर किस मे आयेगा ।

सभापति महोदय जब भी आये लेकिन इस मे नही है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि इस कमेटी मे हर प्रकार की कठिनाई पर विचार करने के लिये किसी भी कर्मचारी को नही लिया गया ।

खादी ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन एक परिवरिश खाना है जिस मे सब से अधिक भ्रष्टाचार और बेईमानी है । केन्द्र सब से अधिक पैसा इस को देती है देश की सारी सम्पत्ति इस मे खत्म होती है लेकिन यहा के जो कर्मचारी है उन को ठीक प्रकार का वेतन नही मिलता । ऐसी स्थिति मे क्या सरकार इस के लिये कोई कदम उठायगी, यदि हां, तो कब तक इस का निर्णय लेगी ?

औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) माननीय सभापति महोदय अभी माननीय सदस्य श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय के खादी ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन में जो कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं उन के ऊपर जो आरोप लगाया है, वह सर्वथा निराधार है । खादी ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन के कार्यकर्ता बडी निष्ठा और कठिन परिस्थितियो मे काम कर रहे हैं

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : (पटना) इन्होने वहा के व्यवस्थापको के लिये कहा है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : चुनाव मे काम करने वाले वहा घस जाते हैं— वह परवरिश खाता है ।

सभापति महोदय सभी मैम्बरो ने एक एक ही सवाल पूछा है—आप उन की पे के बारे मे कहिये ।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय क्या यह व्यापारिक सस्थान है ? यदि व्यापारिक सस्थान है तो वहा पर दो प्रकार की श्रेणीया क्या रखी है ? और दो प्रकार के भिन्न वेतनमान है जिसके कारण एक प्रकार के कर्मचारियो को न्यूनतम वेतन भी नही मिलता है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मजदूरो के बारे मे कहिये लेकिन प्रबन्धक मजदूर नही हैं व्यवधान

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : अभी आपने श्री कछवाय जी को ध्यान से सुना होता तो इस प्रकार की चर्चा नही होती ।

मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि जहां तक खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग भवन, दिल्ली का सवाल है, इस में जो कर्मचारी काम करते हैं—प्रश्न उन के वेतन के सम्बन्ध मे था

वेतन-मान के सम्बन्ध में नहीं था। उन्होंने पूछा था कि उन का उतना वेतन नहीं है, जितना कि मैंने प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा था वहां जो कर्मचारी काम करते हैं उन को सब मिला कर न्यूनतम 147 रुपये 50 मिलते हैं . . .

श्री मूलचन्द डागा यह महंगाई भत्ता समेत है वेतन नहीं है। उन का वेतन क्या है ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उन का मूल वेतन क्या है। इस में महंगाई भत्ता जोड़िये। उन को इतना कम वेतन मिलता है, कि आप का कुत्ता भी उस में ज्यादा खा जाता है। सभापति महोदय ये मदन को गुमराह कर रहे हैं महंगाई जोड़ कर बता रहे हैं, इस से लोगों में भ्रम फैलेगा।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद सभापति जी, मैंने आंकड़े दिये हैं

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उन को 40 रुपये से भी कम मूल वेतन मिल रहा है।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद यहां पर प्रश्न कुल वेतन का है। यदि प्रश्न वेतन-मान का भी हो तो भी यदि आप मेरी बात सुन लेंगे तो यह प्रश्न पैदा नहीं होगा। यह सही है कि वहां जो कर्मचारी काम करते हैं उन का वेतन-मान 30 रुपये 50 पैसे है लेकिन इस के अलावा कर्मचारियों को जो राशि मिलती है वह सब मिला कर न्यूनतम वेतन पूरा पै-पैकेट 147 रुपये 50 पैसे होता है।

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : जो ट्रेडिंग कर्मचारी मान जाते हैं, आज उन का भी कम से कम 170 रुपये मिले इस हेतु कौन सी कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं, ? आज उन्हें बहुत थोड़ा वेतन मिल रहा है।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिये। दूसरी बात जिस की तरफ मैं माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान आकृष्ट कराना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि खादी कमीशन और खादी भवन दोनों एक ही चीज नहीं हैं। वहां जो काम करने वाले लोग हैं उन का काम दूसरे ढंग का है। खादी भवन एक ऐसी संस्था है जो दूसरी व्यापारिक संस्थाओं से भिन्न है। उन का काम करने का ढंग दूसरा है वहां जो कर्मचारी चुने जाते हैं वे दूसरे आधार पर चुने जाते हैं—इसलिये उन का अलग वेतन-मान है . . .

(व्यवधान) जहां तक खादी कमीशन का सवाल है

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : खादी कमीशन में दो तरह की कैटेगरी बना दी है, वहां भेद-भाव हो रहा है।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : जहां तक भवन का सवाल है—खादी भवन के कर्मचारियों का वेतन-मान होना चाहिये, इसके लिये खादी कमीशन ने एक कमेटी बनाई थी, उस कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि सदन में जो चर्चा हुई है और अभी जो परिस्थिति है इन सारी बातों को ध्यान में रख कर खादी भवन में जो कर्मचारी काम करते हैं उन के वेतन-मान के संबंध में उचित और उचित फैसला शीघ्र से शीघ्र किया जायेगा

श्री मूल चन्द डागा सभापति जी, ये प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दे रहे हैं। ट्रेडिंग स्टाफ और रेगुलर स्टाफ में फर्क है।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : जहां तक वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों का सवाल है—खादी कमीशन एक ऐसी संस्था है जो मुनाफे के लिये काम नहीं करती है। मुनाफे के लिये काम करने वाली संस्थाओं पर जो नियम लागू होते हैं, वे इस पर लागू नहीं होते हैं।

[श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद]

आप को पता है कि खादी कमीशन में काम करने वाले लोगों में—जो सब से ज्यादा वेतन दिया जाता है और जो सब से कम वेतन दिया जाता है, उस मे कम से कम फर्क रखने की कोशिश की जाती है.....

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या फर्क है, कितना फर्क है ?

उपसभापति महोदय बीच मे इन्टरप्ट मत कीजिये ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: आदरणीय सभापति जी, ये जान-बूझ कर सदन को गुमराह कर रहे हैं ।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद: इन सब बातों को ध्यान मे रख कर खादी कमीशन ने जो फैसला किया है, उस का उल्लेख मैंने अभी किया है —खादी भवन मे काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के वेतन मान के बारे मे रिपोर्ट आ चुकी है और इन सारी बातो पर फैसला किया जायगा ।

जहां तक दूसरा प्रश्न उठाया गया है—जिसकी ओर माननीय सदस्यो ने अभी ध्यान आकृष्ट किया है—जब तीसरे वेतन आयोग की रिपोर्ट मिलेगी तो हम उम्मीद करते हैं खादी कमीशन उन सारी बातो को ध्यान मे रख कर और माननीय सदस्यों ने जो बातें उठाई हैं, उन को भी ध्यान में रखकर उन सिफारिशो पर भी विचार करेगा । जो चर्चा इस समय उठाई गई है और जो वक्तव्य मैंने दिया है, उस के बाद मै उम्मीद करता हू कि हम एक ऐसा उपयुक्त वातावरण बना सकेंगे जिससे खादी भवन के कर्मचारी सही ढग से और सतुष्ट हो कर काम कर सकेंगे । यदि ऐसी कोई और शिकायत माननीय सदस्य हमारे ध्यान मे लायेंगे तो मैं खादी कमीशन से उन पर विचार करने के लिये कहूगा ।

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17 49½ hrs

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TWENTY-SECOND REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) Sir, I beg to present the Twenty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee

17 50 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, December 21, 1972/Agrahayana 30, 1894 (Saka).

MGIPND—L—3019 L.S.—10:0